The Literary Digest

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Contents.

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

A Railroad Merger Disrupted . . . 565
Elections in Five Western Cities . . 566
Presidential Oratory in Portrait and Cartoon 567
Rhode Island Corruption 568
Earnings of the Steel Trust . . . 570
General Leonard Wood Under Fire . 570
Suing Strikers for Damages . . . 571
Various Cartoon Raps 572
Topics in Brief 572

LETTERS AND ART:

A Remarkable Literary Discovery . 573
A Crusade against "the Stage Irishman" 574
The Personal Element in Dante's Work 574
Exhibition of the Society of American Artists (with Prize-winning Pictures) 575
The Novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward . 576
An English View of American Fiction 577
Notes 577

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Underground Observatories 578
Improvements in Automobiles . . . 578
Science and the Sea-Serpent . . . 579
Fatigue due to Other People's Waste Products 579
Magnets for Lifting Heavy Weights . 580
How Plants Climb 580
Science Brevities 580

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Credibility of Resurrection . . 581
An Examination of Modern Spiritualism 581
Dr. Rainsford's "Heresy" 583
The Church Crisis in England . . . 584
Religious Notes 584

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Struggle in France 585
Failure of the Macedonian Reform Scheme 586
The Czar's Political Ideas 586
Portraits: Men Who Wield the Czar's Power 587
One Landlord for All Ireland . . . 587
Points of View 588

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 589-590

Reviews of: "The Substitute" (Harben); "Conjuror's House" (White); "Marty" (Winter); "The Light Behind" (Ward); "Washington's Road" (Hulbert); "The Blue Goose" (Nason).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 592
Current Poetry 592
Personals 595
Coming Events 598
Current Events 599
Chess 601

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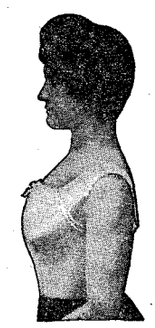

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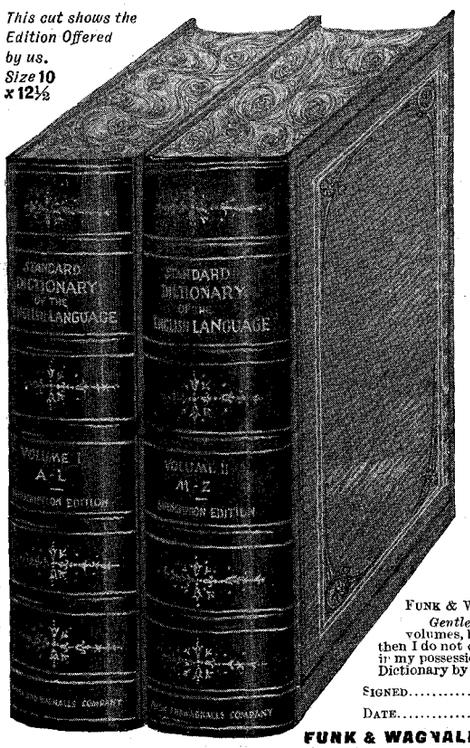

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A RAILROAD MERGER DISRUPTED.

MONOPOLY is "stabbed vitally," declares the Pittsburg *Post*, by the decision of the United States Circuit Court of the Eighth District, in St. Paul, on April 9, against the legality of the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads in the Northern Securities Company. "This disrupting decree reaches logically the most remote and hidden corners of modern industry," exclaims the New York *Sun;* and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that it "is as drastic as any Populist could desire." It gave "a bad shock to Wall Street," says *Bradstreet's*. Ex-Attorney-General Griggs, counsel for the defendant companies, declared in his argument that such a decision as this would overthrow the basis of nearly all existing railroad systems, and force a radical reorganization of railway transportation; and James J. Hill, president of the Northern Securities Company, says: "If the decision is good law, eighty per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country will be up in the air. If it is correct, I don't see how a man can own shares of stock in competing lines. From seventy-five to eighty per cent. of all the railway mileage in the United States is consolidated either by lease, ownership, or in some other way more direct than the properties embraced in the Northern Securities Company." Mr. Hill expresses a hope that the United States Supreme Court will reverse the decision, but such conservative papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Journal of Commerce* fully expect that the decision will be confirmed. Says *The Journal of Commerce:*

"The unanimous judgment of the four circuit judges is so closely in line with the construction already put upon the Sherman anti-trust law by the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Traffic Association and the Trunk Line agreement cases, and withal is so clear and well reasoned that there is little likelihood of its being reversed or set aside."

The Washington correspondents say that Attorney-General Knox intends to proceed next against the coal-mining railroads.

The merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads was accomplished, it will be remembered, by the formation of the Northern Securities Company, which took over the shares of the two roads and gave its own shares in return. This merger is adjudged by the court to be "a combination among the defendants in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, such as the anti-trust act denounces as illegal." The court says of the scheme:

"First—It placed the control of the two roads in the hands of a single person, to wit, the Securities Company, by virtue of its ownership of a large majority of the stock of both companies.

"Second—It destroyed every motive for competition between the roads engaged in interstate traffic which were natural competitors for business, by pooling the earnings of the two roads for the common benefit of the stockholders of both companies."

As to the effect of the merger on interstate commerce the court says:

"It affects it, we think, by giving to a single corporate entity, or, more accurately, to a few men acting in concert, and in its name and under cover of the charter, the power to control all the means of transportation that are owned by two competing and parallel railroads engaged in interstate commerce; in other words, the power to dictate every important act which the two companies may do; to compel them to act in harmony in establishing interstate rates for the carriage of freight and passengers, and generally to prescribe the policy which they shall pursue."

The scheme, therefore, is held by the court to be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which declares that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal." The Securities Company is accordingly so restrained by the court's order from carrying out the purposes for which it was formed that it is practically dissolved, and permission is given to it by the court to return the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock to the holders of Northern Securities stock.

The great majority of the newspapers approve this decision heartily. *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"Unquestionably this decision is just in its law and beneficent in its effect. If the Northern Securities Company had been upheld, there would have been nothing to prevent the organization of one immense company to own a majority of the stocks of all the railroads in the country, thus creating a gigantic trust under the control of a handful of men. That would have been the natural, and it may be added, the inevitable evolution of the holding company plan. How long the country would stand such a state of things may be left to the imagination. The people would never permit the existence of such power within the Government and yet superior to the Government in power. The result would have been a condition worse than that which the railroad managers have tried, by one expedient after another, to avoid. Great as is the evil of uncontrolled competition, the competition which results in rate wars, the unsettlement of business, the wrecking of properties, and the destruction of values, and finally in panic, there is something still worse. A decision in favor of the Northern Securities would have paved the way for further agitation of government ownership. It would have been a step toward Socialism. Therefore, the decision, while its temporary effect may be unfavorable, is taking a long look ahead

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MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON (DEM.),
Of Cleveland; a Bryan Democrat, whom the best efforts of Senator Hanna failed to defeat.

most beneficial to the country, and Wall Street will ultimately take that view of the case, whatever may be its judgment now.

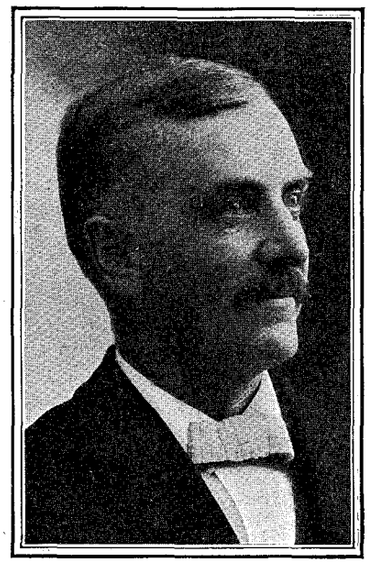
"The decision is a magnificent vindication of the action of President Roosevelt in directing Attorney-General Knox to begin this suit on the part of the Government. The President has been savagely criticized for that action, and it has cost him the support of powerful interests, but the outcome completely justifies his conduct. His critics are silenced. He is shown to have simply performed his sworn duty, regardless of personal consequences. It would be wise now if the President and Congress would unite in the enactment of some law to permit the railroads to pool their traffic, reserving to the Government itself the ratemaking power."

The New York *Times* thinks the time has come for a little plain talk to the trust magnates. It remarks:

"It would seem that the corporations and their legal advisers might with propriety and profit now recognize certain evident facts. The people of the country have reached the conclusion that through the control of money and the exercise of corporate privilege too much power has been lodged in a few strong hands. Accordingly, Congress, representing public opinion, has put these strong men and corporations under the restraint of law. The law is new and inconvenient; it was, therefore, strenuously contested. The courts have affirmed its validity and defined its scope. Three times the Supreme Court of the United States has in its reasoning and conclusions affirmed the principles now enunciated in the Northern Securities case, leaving no room for reasonable doubt that this latest decision will be sustained on appeal. In seeking to evade the law and fool the courts the strong men and the corporations will almost certainly fail of their object. Meanwhile, by provoking continual litigation, they perpetuate conditions of uncertainty and financial disturbance which they themselves loudly deplore. Would it not be the part of wisdom to admit frankly that the sovereign people are after all greater and stronger than the corporations their sovereignty creates?"

An adverse view of the decision may be seen in the following comment by the Brooklyn *Eagle*:

"At bottom the war against the trend of harmony and unity in the operation of property is a war against property itself. We believe that it will be within the resources of the genius of business to maintain the existing principles which underlie the acquisition and the operation of property in the world, and that neither Congresses nor courts can defeat it. But we expect a great deal of agitation and of passion before that discovery will be acknowledged. For that, this generation and the next should be ready, but for it they will have to thank the contemporary tendency of both political parties to extend the domain of politics, the action of law, the policy of Presidents, and the decisions of the judiciary into an area and over a class of questions with which they should have nothing to do."



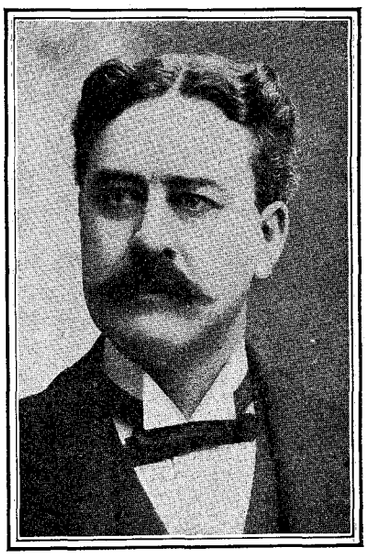
MAYOR SAMUEL M. JONES,
Of Toledo, who ran independently and beat both the old party candidates.

ELECTIONS IN FIVE WESTERN CITIES.

CONSIDERABLE personal interest is shown in the results of the city elections held in the Middle West last week. In Chicago, Carter Harrison is chosen mayor for the fourth consecutive time, rivaling the record of his father, who was elected five times, altho not in succession; in Cleveland, Mayor Tom L. Johnson is elected again, despite the most determined and vigorous efforts of Senator Hanna and the Republican State organization; in Cincinnati, Melville E. Ingalls, the Democratic candidate for mayor, who was supposed to be looking upon the mayoralty as a stepping-stone to the governorship and the Presidency, was badly beaten by Julius Fleischmann, the Republican candidate; in Toledo, Mayor Samuel M. Jones, ignored by the newspapers and running as an independent candidate, defeated the old party nominees, and, indeed, came near polling as many votes as both of them put together; and in St. Louis the election showed that the corrupt element still has a pretty firm grip on the city's government.

Mayor Harrison calls his election "a victory for the believers in municipal ownership, in the referendum, and in settlement of the traction question in the interests of the people of Chicago." The charters of some of the most important of the street-

"Footprints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."—LONGFELLOW.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON (DEM.),
Of Chicago; elected for the fourth time, but by a greatly reduced plurality.

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THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING ON "RACE SUICIDE," AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

THE ENGINEER: "That coal won't burn in this engine, Teddy."
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

HANNA (hopefully): "I wonder if there is a kick in that gun."
—*The Denver Times.*

PRESIDENTIAL ORATORY IN PORTRAIT AND CARTOON.

railways of Chicago will expire this year, and the question of renewing them on terms favorable to the city was the most important issue in the campaign. Both parties made lavish promises, and it is now "up to" the winning party to redeem them. Another feature of the election which the Chicago papers speak of with pride is the election of twenty-nine aldermanic candidates who were indorsed by the Municipal Voters' League, increasing the number of "dependable men" in the council to fifty-six in a total of seventy, a safe majority. Of nineteen candidates whose defeat was urged by the league, only five were elected.

In Toledo Mayor Jones received 10,000 votes in a total of less than 23,000. The Republican candidate received about 7,500, and the Democrat about 4,200. The mayor's friends attribute his popularity more to his bluff, hearty, and genial personality than to his administration of city affairs. He is absent from the city much of the time. The Toledo *Blade* (Rep.) says:

"*The Blade* believed, and still believes, that the welfare of

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Toledo, morally and materially, demanded a change. While we appreciate full well that with our heterogeneous population, there must be more or less liberty, we are not ready to subscribe to the looseness and license that prevails, and that has advertised Toledo far and wide as an asylum for hoboes and crooks. Moreover, we are firmly of the opinion that Toledo is growing in spite of the mayor, not because Jones is mayor.

"And lastly, we believe that in the interests of good government, there should be homogeneity in all departments. Inasmuch as the legislative and judiciary are in the hands of Republicans, it would have been fortunate for the city, just entering on its first trial of the new code, had she elected a mayor who could work in harmony with the rest of the municipal machinery."

Mayor Johnson's victory in Cleveland has started again the talk of his nomination for the governorship, or the Presidency. The victory was won in the face of an opposition by Senator Hanna and the Republican state "machine" that went so far as to secure state legislation changing the form of municipal government in Ohio. Here is what the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says of Mayor Johnson's triumph:

"The emphatic indorsement won by Mayor Johnson yesterday is a very remarkable triumph. It came in the face of a most formidable attack upon the man and his party. It astonished many of his warmest supporters. It proved that the judgment of men experienced and shrewd in politics was far astray.

"The Republicans of Cleveland were united, active, and confident. Their candidate suited them. Their factional differences were forgotten for the campaign. They attacked the enemy with spirit. The enthusiasm for Goulder was genuine and widespread. The ticket behind him was strong and well-balanced.

"Industrial and business conditions favored the party of prosperity. Higher taxes hurt the party in power in this city. Lax administration of the municipal government in respect to public morals offended many good citizens. Old-line Democratic leaders were active and conspicuous in the assault upon the Johnson strongholds.

"Naturally, Republican hopes ran high. Confidence abounded. It smothered the Johnson men in the betting. It made the estimates of the vote which were given out by the Democratic managers uncommonly modest. To the hour of closing the polls the tide seemed to be running against the Democrats. The best-informed Republicans in Cleveland believed that they had routed their antagonists utterly.

"Under these circumstances the reelection of Mayor Johnson, by an ample margin, is a great personal victory. It proves that the majority of people of Cleveland have confidence in the mayor. They know he is rich, but they do not object to him as a plutocrat. They see that he lives in luxury, but they do not call him an aristocrat. They have been waiting in vain for his most conspicuous promises to be made effective, but they are willing to give him two years more to do what he has agreed to accomplish.

"In the light of yesterday's vote it is idle to deny that the larger part of the people of this city evidently like Mayor Johnson's policy in regard to the public service corporations. The repeated promise of his purpose to get three-cent fare on the street railroads has been accepted in good faith and is really the issue on which he won yesterday's election."

In St. Louis a new house of delegates was elected. Every candidate indorsed by Circuit Attorney Folk, who has been carrying on the fight against corruption, was defeated. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, thinks the new house better than the last one, remarks that "several" of the new members are men of force and character, and expresses a hope that these men, "by exercising their aggressiveness to the utmost," may keep the house "near the line of sound government." The election is characterized thus by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"The election in St. Louis yesterday was held under the Nesbit law, the election statute the State Supreme Court has decided to be without a constitutional penalty clause. None of the innumerable frauds and outrages perpetrated at the polls in St. Louis can be punished under that law, which purposely left a loophole through which every offender could escape. The registration was again padded in many precincts and printed lists held back so that the names could not be verified. At the opening of the polls it was seen that the infamies of the previous three Nesbit law elections would be repeated. In various precincts the Republican judges and clerks were not permitted to serve. They were told to go home, and, if they objected, policemen bristled up and ordered them peremptorily to shut up and get out. The returns in these precincts show that the ballot-box stuffing was prearranged and that it went on without limit. In no respect was the last Nesbit law election any better than the three that preceded it. Yesterday's proceedings at the polls were another horrible travesty upon free government, a sure-thing game, a manipulation of ballots, under partizan force laws, that leave nothing to chance."

RHODE ISLAND CORRUPTION.

A NOTABLE feature of our political history during the past ten or twelve months has been a series of exposures of political corruption in various States and cities, sufficiently startling to command national attention. Minneapolis, St. Louis, Seattle, Delaware, and Rhode Island have been described and discussed in the public prints as the abodes of political depravity. The Rhode Island revelations are peculiar in the fact that the reform crusade is headed by the governor, Lucius F. C. Garvin, who sent a special message to the legislature on the subject on March 10 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of March 21). The Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Evening Post*, and the New York *Tribune* have sent special correspondents into the State, who have made some very informing reports of their investigations, and the local papers have admitted, editorially, that the charges are all true. A remarkable feature of the Rhode Island situation, indeed, is the fact that everybody concerned owns up to the most frank and cheerful manner. Ben. Charles R. Brayton, the recognized "boss" of the Republican "machine," who has established himself in a room in the State capitol, talks freely with a reporter about his methods and power, tells how much the campaign fund usually is, says he is "retained" by various corporations to "look after their interests" "where legislation is necessary," and sneers at the helplessness of the governor, who "can't do anything but sign notaries' commissions." Here are a few paragraphs from this remarkable interview, which appeared in the New York *Evening Post* on March 25:

"What is your share in the forming of legislation and the passage of bills?"

"I am an attorney for certain clients and look out for their interests before the legislature. I am retained annually by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, and am usually spoken of as 'of counsel' for that road. Of course, I don't have anything to do with damage suits or matters like that, but look after their interests in relation to grade crossings and other questions where legislation is necessary. As every one knows, I act for the Rhode Island Company [street-railway interests], and I have been retained in certain cases by the Providence Telephone Company. In addition to these, I have had connections, not permanent, with various companies desiring franchises, charters, and things of that sort from the legislature.

"I never solicit any business," added General Brayton without a smile, "it all comes to me unsought, and if I can handle it I accept the retainer."

"What is your power in the legislature that enables you to serve your clients?"

"Well, you see, in managing the campaign every year I am in a position to be of service to men all over the State. I help them to get elected, and naturally many warm friendships results, then when they are in a position to repay me they are glad to do it."

"Do you think the Democrats will ever be able to carry the Senate and change the present system of representation?"

"Of course, it's possible; there's nothing that can't be done, but I don't believe it ever will be done. The countrymen realize that the cities would rule the State on a basis of population, and

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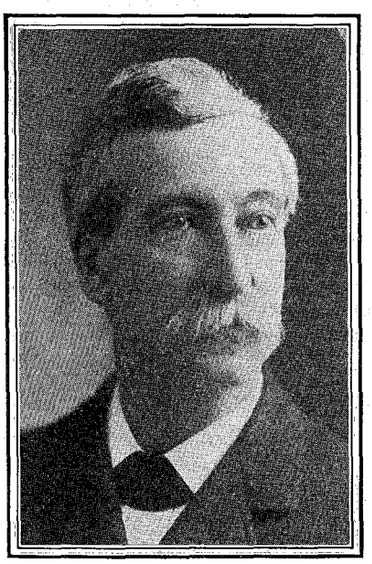
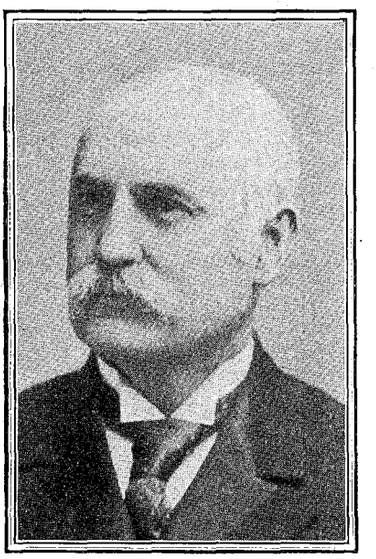
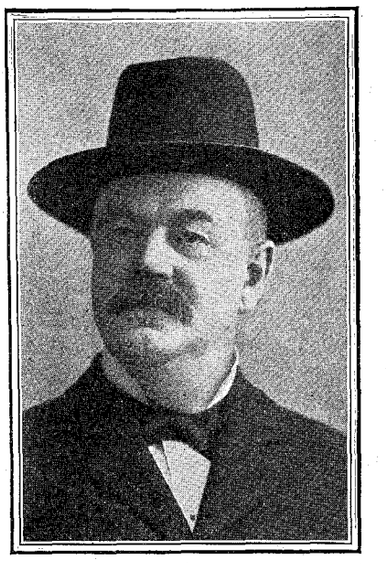


GOV. LUCIUS F. C. GARVIN (DEM.),
Of Rhode Island, who is leading the crusade against political corruption in his State.



SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH (REP.),
Who is considered the leader of the Republican party in Rhode Island.



GEN. CHARLES R. BRAYTON (REP.),
The blind manager of the Republican organization in Rhode Island.

LEADERS IN THE RHODE ISLAND FIGHT.

they certainly aren't going to vote to give up their power. They're going to hold on to what they have got just as long as they can."

"What did you think of Governor Garvin's special message on the prevalence of bribery in the State?"

"It seems a pretty fair presentation of the case. He said both sides did it, and I guess that's right. Garvin is a man of clean morals, but I sometimes think his attitude on certain questions is rather demagogic; that he is not acting on principle. Tho he talks about this so-called 'rotten borough' system, the convention that nominated him was made on the same basis of representation; if it hadn't been, Garvin wouldn't have got the nomination."

"Does Senator Aldrich take any active part in the affairs of the party?"

"Not until about a year or so before it comes time for him to be elected again; then he gets active. He doesn't pay much attention to details. Of course, in Presidential years he suggests certain planks, on the tariff and similar questions, that he would like put in the platform, or he might make suggestions about certain nominations, but that's about all he does."

The "rotten borough" system referred to by General Brayton resembles the system by which the United States Senate is chosen. Each city or town has one representative in the Rhode Island State senate; and by this simple system twenty small towns can control that body. The result is, as the governor says in a recent message to the legislature, that "one-twelfth of the inhabitants of the State dwelling in small towns controlled politically by petty considerations or corrupt influences, possesses more power in legislation than the remaining eleven-twelfths." As the governor does not have the veto power in Rhode Island, and as the Senate can disregard his appointments and fill offices to suit itself, it will be seen that a "boss" who can carry the necessary number of small towns has a fairly good grip on State politics. The corporations that have "retained" General Brayton as "counsel" seem to have been very successful in securing favorable legislation, and have, moreover, secured the insertion of clauses in these laws making them contracts between the State and the corporations, so that they can not be terminated without the consent of both parties—in other words, they are unrepealable. When the legislature, in deference to public sentiment, passed a street-railway free-transfer law, a provision was inserted that the law should not become operative until accepted by the street railways, and that the railways must file their acceptances within six days after the law went into effect. It is said that there was no great rush of street-railway managers to file "acceptances" before the six-day limit should bar them from the privilege.

Rhode Island is said to be so permeated with political corruption that the rural clergy dare not raise their voices against it, a fact that is regretfully admitted by Bishop McVickar, of that diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The farmers and workingmen accept money for their votes, while the manufacturers and capitalists supply the money for the campaign fund, so that "the pastor, unless he wishes to terminate abruptly his career of usefulness, is bound to defer to the sentiment of the community." So the *Evening Post* correspondent was informed.

Denunciations of this state of affairs, which might be quoted by the column, are of the usual sort. It is not so often that we have the opportunity of reading a defense of buying and selling votes. Such an opportunity is afforded by a letter from M. L. Williams to the Providence *Journal*. This namesake of the founder of Rhode Island says, in the course of a long, dignified, and almost scholarly letter:

"As for the buying of votes in a few of the country towns, that has never been looked upon by Rhode Islanders who understand the spirit of the State as anything on the order of a crime. It is simply a custom that may be evil in theory, but quite harmless, usually, in practise. A farmer naturally feels that he should not be compelled to lose a day, or even half a day, several times a year by going a long distance to vote, simply to cast a ballot that will probably have no appreciable effect upon the result anyway. Even in a city this feeling is so strong that thousands of voters stay at home every election day. If some one is willing to pay the farmer for his time, that he may exercise the prerogative of citizenship, why, he will gladly go to the polls, voting there as he chooses. If it usually happens that he marks his ballot as the man who pays him for his time would like to have him, it is not a purchase, for the farmer lives up to his strictest obligations if he simply performs his duty of voting as an independent American citizen. He is not bribed.

"Moreover, so long as our country towns are to have the chief place in our system of state government, it is well that their voters should frequent the polls. And as for their control over our legislation, there is considerable wisdom in it. Our cities, with their larger number of citizens of foreign extraction and socialistic tendencies, are wisely kept in hand by the party leaders, who are governing the State in the interests of the native Rhode Islanders and the higher classes of men and corporate interests that are attracted here because of the direct methods of securing much that is for their welfare. For many years, for instance, it has been possible for men of high social position and of a wide reputation for moral character to become governor

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without first taking part in the lower forms of politics, which, whatever the theorists may say, do smirch one's name and should be left entirely in the hands of men who combine great executive ability and an indifference to slander.

"Powerful corporations do not have to maintain expensive lobbies here, and to get what is needed to advance the interest of their stockholders they are not forced to bribe members in the legislature. Thank God we are saved this disgrace which is so common in almost all the other States. Here a company has simply to go to an astute gentleman who has carried the State safely through many years of prosperity and contentment and tell him their needs, and if it is wise to grant their request he will grant it. The rest of the people are saved all the trouble the arrangement may involve, and are at perfect liberty to devote their full time to their manufacturing and their private life secure from public annoyance. And there is with them always the cheerful thought that if they should ever need anything up at the State House they will not have to submit to irritating delays before they can secure it. Their only fear is that there may some day come a change in this excellent system. Let every good Rhode Islander now come boldly out in defense of his unrivaled little commonwealth."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD,

Whose critics are trying to make it appear that his high reputation was manufactured by an ex-convict and swindler.

EARNINGS OF THE STEEL TRUST.

THE United States Steel Corporation is commended by the press for voluntarily revealing so completely the financial condition of the company, its receipts and expenditures, in its first annual report, which was made public last week. The corporation "has been sharply criticized on the score of overcapitalization," remarks the New York *Herald*, "and simple justice demands that it should be commended for the emphatic and widespread publicity it takes pains to give to its affairs." The report shows that during the year 1902 the gross sales and earnings amounted to more than $560,000,000; that the number of shareholders was nearly 60,000, and that about 168,000 persons were employed. The total net earnings last year, after deducting for ordinary repairs, new property, maintenance, taxation, and incidental charges, amounted to $133,300,000. Deducting from this sum interest on corporation bonds, deposits in special funds, and the amount disbursed in dividends, there was left a surplus of $34,200,000. This amount, added to the surplus accumulated between April 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, gives a total surplus, at the close of 1902, of $77,800,000. On April 1 the company had on hand unfilled orders for 5,410,719 tons of manufactured product. The figures are "certainly stupendous" and show that this "is an unprecedented and prodigious corporation," continues *The Herald*. We quote further:

"In voluntarily and immediately disseminating through the press the fullest information as to its affairs the United States Steel Corporation pleases its sixty thousand shareholders, interests the public, and sets a shining example to the lesser 'industrials' that shroud their doings in secrecy. By frankly inviting attention to its production and sales, its balance-sheet, its income and outgo, the corporation adopts the best possible method to remove sinister suspicions and to establish public confidence in the property and its management. This is a fact that will one day become patent to all corporate managements, and in particular to those in control of the 'blind pool' industrial corporations—the veritable 'trusts'—which seem determined to lurk in the darkness until the arm of the law shall drag them into the sunlight of publicity."

The report shows, further, a production of iron ore from the mines of about 16,000,000 tons; of coke from the coal-fields, 9,500,000 tons; of pig iron, 8,000,000 tons; of steel ingots, 9,750,000 tons, and manufactured articles amounting to 8,000,000 tons.

On top of this excellent showing for 1902 comes the report of the first quarter of the present year, which shows that the net earnings were $24,600,000, or a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is attributed to inability to make prompt delivery because of freight congestion.

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD UNDER FIRE.

SEVERAL newspapers which have regarded the rise of Gen. Leonard Wood as more rapid than his merits warrant have seized with every evidence of relish upon the disclosure that the Associated Press correspondent at Havana, during General Wood's term as military governor, was an ex-convict and swindler, who passed under the name of Capt. Edgar G. Bellairs. Bellairs was the correspondent of the Associated Press in Cuba in 1898–1900, in China in 1900–01, and in the Philippines in 1901–02, and since his return from the Philippines he has produced a book entitled "As It Is in the Philippines." A prominent feature of his work as correspondent has been his praise of General Wood; and the latter's critics seem to think that if it had not been for Bellairs and his admiring despatches and reports, the General would not have reached his present high position. The New York *Sun* has been printing editorials in this vein nearly every day, and the New York *Evening Post* has been outspoken in expressing the same view. According to the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, General Wood's "rapid advance in the army is due to no military achievements or any other kind of achievements, but to favoritism pure and simple." Wood's part in the fight at Santiago, we learn from this authority, was "simply nil," the credit for cleaning up Santiago belongs to Major George M. Barber, the credit for cleaning up Havana to General Ludlow, and Wood's record as governor, "instead of being creditable, was highly scandalous." But Bellairs, all this time, was sending out his favorable reports, the American people and the Administration were grossly deceived, and in a few years this general will be the ranking officer of our army, on a reputation manufactured by an ex-member of a chain-gang! So these journals argue. "Only recently," remarks *The Evening Post*, "has the public begun to realize, little by little, what an absurdly mistaken idea it has had of Wood as an administrator—since Palma has governed Cuba far better and for much less money; since it has appeared that Wood had Gomez and others in his pay; that he distributed insular funds to Mr. Thurber and others to bring about the passage of the reciprocity treaty; that he left the island with a nominal surplus and an actual deficit; that he fastened the *jai alai* gambling establishment on Havana for ten years."

Not many papers, however, join in this anti-Wood crusade. Some, indeed, show a disposition to criticize his critics, and intimate that the general's foes are not actuated purely by devotion to justice. Thus the Detroit *Free Press* says:

"The situation forces some plain talk. The old army ring is bent on downing Wood if such a thing be possible. They have the intense anger of jealousy because he has been advanced so rapidly, because he does not belong to their close corporation, and because in every position he has proved the man for the place. Being invulnerable in his official record there is no way to attack him unless by some such devious method as that

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adopted. It will be mighty entertaining to watch for the appearance in the open of those now firing from ambush."

And the Boston *Transcript* remarks, similarly:

"Now Ballentine ["Bellairs"] did not 'make' General Wood. President McKinley had formed a high estimate of General, then Captain Wood of the Medical Department, when he appointed him colonel of the Rough Riders. Theodore Roosevelt also had formed an equally high estimate of General Wood, who, we have understood, has also from his earliest days been esteemed by General Miles.

"So there are others than Ballentine, alias Bellairs, who 'made' General Wood. These gave General Wood the opportunity to show the stuff that was in him, and he himself did the rest. It should also be remembered that there are two elements particularly hostile to General Wood who secretly supply a great deal of aid and comfort to his enemies. One of these is made up of army officers who think it sufficient to speak of him as the 'doctor-general,' and who can not forgive him for beginning his military career as a surgeon; and the other is composed of politicians who never forget that he hewed to the line in the Neely and Rathbone affairs. General Wood is now on his way to the Philippines, and can not speak in his own defense as promptly as he would. Should he see fit to enter the lists he might give some of those who are making the Bellairs exposure the basis of attacks on him many a bad quarter of an hour."

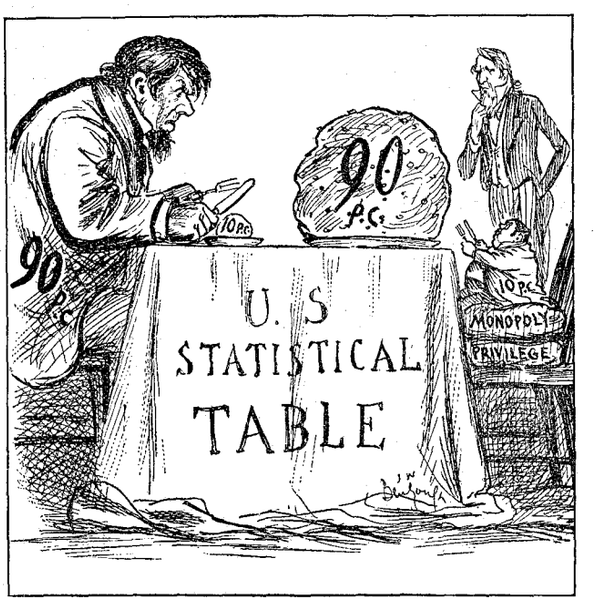
SUING STRIKERS FOR DAMAGES.

LABOR troubles have been productive of notable litigations of late, and what "is the most far-reaching decision or verdict yet found in this country in restraint of organized labor," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*, was rendered, on April 4, in the county court of Rutland, Vt. The F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company sued the members of Protection Lodge, No. 215, Independent Association of Machinists, for $10,000 damages alleged to have been suffered as the result of a strike of the machinists some time ago. The jury awarded $2,500.

NOT A GOOD TIME TO QUARREL.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

The verdict resembles the Taff-Vale decision, rendered in England a short time ago, which held a British labor-union liable for financial loss caused by a strike. In the Vermont case the machinists demanded a nine-hour day and recognition of their union. This was refused, and on May 12 last the strike began. The company declares that it secured enough non-union men, but that disorder, boycott, and attempts to keep the men from the company's shops, which followed the effort to fill the places of the strikers, caused them financial loss. As a result of the boycott, the business of the company is said to have fallen from $169,000 during the first five months of 1902, before the strike was declared, to $41,000 for the last seven months of the year.

When the suit was brought against the union in January more than 100 writs were served on the members. The real estate of



THE PIGMY GORGED; THE GIANT STARVED.
Ninety per cent. of the wealth of the United States is held by ten per cent. of the people.
—*The Public, Chicago.*

every member of the lodge was attached, and from this the company expects to collect the amount of the verdict. The action of the jury is thought to have been influenced by the charge of Judge Haselton, who laid great stress on the fact that a large number of union officials, who were wanted in the suit, disappeared from the city, and also on the fact that all of the books of every union in the city were hidden during the trial. The union has taken an appeal and will carry the case into the Supreme Court of the State.

If the higher court sustains the verdict, says the New York *Evening Post*, "such organizations in Vermont will no longer be able to engage in boycotts, intimidation, and violence regardless of legal consequences"; and the Hartford *Courant* declares that while the verdict will not ruin the union, it will "constrain them to consider the general subject of strikes and boycotts from a new and personal point of view." The Springfield *Republican*, however, thinks the verdict will have a decidedly different effect. It says:

"If the Vermont case holds good and stands as a precedent, union labor will be as free to organize strikes as ever; and the officials and members of a union concerned in a strike will be no more liable for damages resulting from the strike, or from any disorder, or intimidation, or boycotting attending the strike, unless it is proved that they or any number of them have instigated or committed such acts. . . . The effect of such a verdict as this in the Vermont case will be to impress upon labor and strike leaders a deeper sense of responsibility than is commonly manifested. It will not do that they merely, in a public way, disclaim all relationship with unlawful acts or counsel peaceful methods among their followers; they should become earnestly active agents for law and order, and such a verdict must prove a powerful influence to that end. If a strike can never be made effective on any other terms, it can not and will not be tolerated at all."

The Chicago *Tribune* recalls, in this connection, the similar suit of the Waterbury street-railroad company against the

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strikers there, which has not yet been decided, and expresses the opinion that it would be better if the strikers were sued collectively, and not individually, as in these two cases. *The Tribune* remarks:

"If the verdict is sustained by the higher courts there will be enough property to pay the $2,500. The members of the union who have houses and lots will have to foot the whole bill, while the propertyless members will go unscathed, unless they feel themselves in honor bound to contribute to help out their associates. . . . If the course pursued by the Vermont and Connecticut companies is followed often when employers and unions are at odds, the property-owning members of such unions will be at a peculiar disadvantage. They will be sued and their property attached even tho they may not be the ones who should be sued, if anybody should be. It is fairer that there should be collective responsibility than that a few men should stand the brunt of litigation. On the whole it is not likely that many suits will be brought against individual strikers. Where damages are recovered, the amount usually will be too small to do more than pay the lawyer bills."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PROFESSOR WALLACE'S idea that the earth is at the center of the universe does not surprise Boston.—*The Boston Globe.*

CHICKEN stealing has been made a felony in the State of Missouri. Race prejudice is cropping out everywhere.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE colleges and universities are expressing their approval of the President by degrees.—*The Baltimore American.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON always has the satisfaction of being able to beat his old *Shamrocks* with the new one anyway.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THERE is a "left" party in France, notes an exchange. Doubtless corresponds with our Democratic party in recent years.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

NEW IDEA.—If we had the right kind of statesmen at Harrisburg they could do their own praying and thus save the $6 a day.—*The Chester (Pa.) Times.*

RETURNED TO NATURAL PURSUITS.—Now that it has been settled that Nicaragua is not to have the canal, the people of that country are proceeding with their revolution.—*The Chicago News.*

WHAT is needed in this country is somebody who can get up a merger between the Mississippi flood problem and the Western irrigation problem.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

MR. CLEVELAND may drain some consolation from the fact that the largest number of clubs is always found under the desirable tree in the orchard.—*The Washington Post.*

THE new *Shamrock* is said to be very much like the old one in running before the wind. She is also like both of the old ones in running before the official run.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

OUR Admiral Dewey should not forget that he made himself so phenomenally popular while he was on the other side of the world and the cable was cut.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S advice to boys to play and keep on playing, even if they get hurt, is indeed timely. Nothing is more distressing than the tendency of boys to stop playing and go to work.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

BRIBERY in the Oklahoma legislature is reported. The rest of the country will hold its breath with horror when it thinks what a narrow escape it had from letting such a Territory into the Union.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

MR. BRYAN thinks the reorganization of the Democratic party would mean certain defeat. The Democrats are so accustomed to victory under Mr. Bryan's leadership that this is likely to end all talk of reorganization.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IF the appointment of the Hon. James K. Jones to the Panama Canal Commission would take him out of the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee it ought to be discouraged. The Republican party needs Mr. Jones for Democratic chairman.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

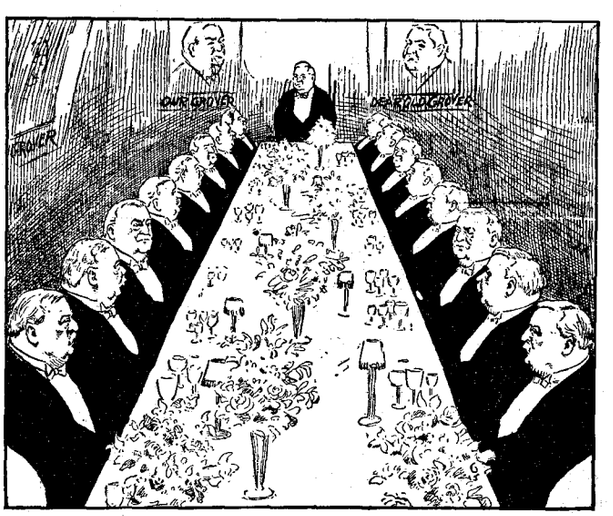
SURE OF HIS WELCOME.—"Let me get at him!" exclaimed the wild-eyed man, trying to force his way through the crowd surrounding the President. "Stop him!" shouted one of the guards. "He's an anarchist!" "Anarchist be darned!" said the struggling man. "I'm the father of twenty-one children!"—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT must occur to people along the lower Mississippi that spending government money to make things wetter is a work of superirrigation.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

APPOINT A COMMISSION!—It remains to be seen whether the cotton-mill strike will plunge the country into the horrors of a shirt-waist famine.—*The Washington Star.*

ADLAI has come out for Hearst. The latter now has two enthusiastic supporters. His well-known modesty prevents him from mentioning the name of the other one.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

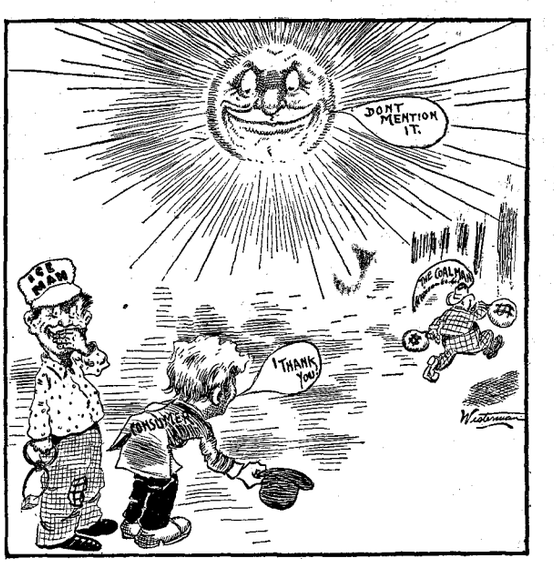
THE President has started on a 14,000-mile tour of the country. His route may seem somewhat roundabout to the casual observer, but the ultimate destination is Washington, D. C.—*The Philadelphia North American.*



A "HARMONY" BANQUET.
—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

THE ORIGINAL ROOSEVELT BEAR OF RED EYE GULCH
FATHER OF TEN LITTLE TEARS
TEDDY THE ONLY LOGICAL CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION
VOTE FOR TEDDY AND ME
ROOSEVELT
HOOD KILE TRAIL

IMMUNES?
—*The Boston Herald.*



BE NOT OVERJOYED.
—*The Ohio State Journal, Columbus.*

VARIOUS CARTOON RAPS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

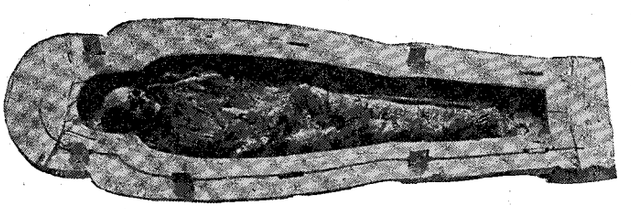
A REMARKABLE LITERARY DISCOVERY.

A MOST interesting archeological discovery was recently made at Abusir, Egypt, by a German scholar named Ludwig Borchardt. In an ancient mummy case dating back to the age of Alexander or earlier, Herr Borchardt has found a papyrus roll containing an ode by Timotheus, the Greek poet and musician. *The Independent* chronicles the details of the discovery as follows:

"By the head of the buried man lay the remains of a small leather purse, a sponge, a rusted piece of iron, a bit of wood, and a thin roll of papyrus. With infinite pains this roll was opened and, where broken, pieced together. It proved to be 43 inches long and contained five columns of Greek writing. The first column was in a ruinous state, the second was not complete, but the three last were intact and gave the concluding verses of a poem, in which by good luck the poet speaks of himself by name. It was at once clear from the theme that we had here a portion of 'The Persians,' a famous *nome* of Timotheus, of which two or three brief fragments were already in our anthologies."

The Independent is much impressed by the importance of this literary find. It observes:

"Only the Greek scholar can taste to the full the sweetness of such a discovery, but it must possess no slight interest even for 'the man of one tongue.' First of all it is the oldest manuscript Greek book yet known to exist, dating as it does from the fourth century before Christ. . . . It is the only fragment of any considerable length of the Greek *nome*, a form of ode or hymn which was originally employed in the worship of Apollo, but which had become gradually secularized until Timotheus completely altered its nature by making it a choral song. And it is furthermore the only fragment of any magnitude from the works of a great and much debated poet and musician."



MUMMY CASE IN WHICH THE PAPYRUS OF "THE PERSIANS" WAS FOUND.
Courtesy of *The Independent*.

The poem itself is a description of the Battle of Salamis, which Æschylus had already made the theme of his tragedy, "The Persians." We are told:

"The style is highly condensed and metaphorical, not unlike the chorus of the Athenian tragedy. Here for the first time, so far as known, the sea, which to Homer was 'dark' or 'purple' or 'wine-colored,' is called 'emerald.' The poem is brilliantly executed, but can scarcely be ranked among the greatest treasures of Greek poetry—indeed it is not likely that Timotheus would hold the same rank in our estimation as was given him in his own day. Historically, however, the poem is of immense interest, and its discovery gives greater warrant to our hopes that some day a comedy of Menander or the works of Sappho or another much-desired treasure may be found lying in a mummy case, where it was placed thousands of years ago to give entertainment to the departed soul on his long and perilous journey."

Of Timotheus himself but little is known. He was born at Miletus in 442 B.C. and lived to be ninety years old. Furthermore:

"He was during his long life famous for his skill in music and verse, and wandered much from city to city, as was the custom of public writers in those days, reaping the rewards of glory. His name in after-times became almost a synonym for musician, and it is thus, by a pardonable anachronism, that Dryden in his Ode 'In Honor of Cecilia's Day' introduces him into the court of Alexander:

> Timotheus, placed on high
> Amid the tuneful quire,
> With flying fingers touched the lyre:
> The trembling notes ascend the sky,
> And heavenly joys inspire.

"At Sparta, however, tradition maintained—and the present discovery confirms the story—he suffered some hardship and was driven from the city in disgrace. The incident is connected with the development of Greek music, a subject of impenetrable obscurity. Timotheus, it was believed and is not certainly known, enlarged the lyre, which was employed in accompanying the *nome*, by the addition of an eleventh chord. Apparently also he introduced a new strain of emotionalism into song and attempted all sorts of descriptive music. Thus at Sparta, to the infinite disgust of the staid and conservative folk of that town, he presented a dithyramb on the birth pangs of Semele, which must have been shockingly realistic. At least so it appeared to the senate of Sparta, for they gave orders that he should be reprimanded, and the offending chord or chords which he added to his lyre were publicly destroyed. Such is the tradition, and it is confirmed, in part at least, by the complaint which he makes in this *nome* of 'The Persians.'"

The Greek text of the newly found poem has just been published in Berlin by the German scholar, Professor Wilamowitz-Möllendorff. It is reprinted in *The Independent* (April 9), with an English translation by Paul Elmer More. From this translation we quote the following extracts (the numerals referring to the stanzas of the poem):

". . . (4) And for the oars they threw out a great structure like a cornice, set with holes like teeth, strong to smite. And the heads of the stay-beams, projecting a little, swept away the enemy's oars. Now, if without warning so great a blow were given with these as to break the thwarts, then all the seamen would try to leap upon the hostile vessel; and if the shock threatened to fall like a thunderbolt on the ship's side, then with strong rowing they would pull the ship back. And as many of the oars as were broken and borne hither and thither, leaving bare the ship's flanks and the surrounding outworks, into these they dashed with the ram and struck them down so that they turned and sank headlong—but first all their beauty was destroyed by the iron head of the ram. . . . .

"(22) And like thunderbolts the murderous shafts were sent whirling from their hands, and on the bodies of the foe fell still quivering from their flight through the air. Masses of compact lead also were hurled, and flaming balls set on rods such as are used for lashing beasts of burden. And many were slaughtered by serpents having well-feathered wings and brazen heads and drawn tight by cords [that is, by arrows]. And the emerald sea in the depths of the waves turned crimson where fire spurted from the ships. And unceasingly arose the cries for help and groanings. . . . . .

"(174) And when the barbarians hastened their flight back, then straightway they drew from their hands the two-edged javelins and tore their faces with their nails. The fair-woven garments of Persia they rent about their breasts, and shrill rose the lamentation of the Asiatics. And all the multitude gathered together by the king, gave themselves up to much groaning because of their terror, beholding the sorrow to be. And when the king saw the mingled host turning to wild flight, he fell upon his knees and did violence to his body, and cried out in the tempest of his calamities: 'Alas for the ruin of my home! Alas for the deadly fire of the Greek ships! for ye have caused to perish all the young men of my army. The ships that were ours are lost and shall not bear us hence; the devouring might of fire with its fierce flame will burn them, and there shall be sorrow making moan for the land of Persia. Alas for the heavy fate that brought me into Greece.—But come, delay not; yoke the four-horse chariot, and others of you pile unreckoned wealth on the wagons, and set fire to the tents, lest there be any profit to them from our riches.' . . . .

"(210) And the Greeks, having set up a trophy, that most holy of the shrines of Zeus, raised a song of pæan to the protecting god, dancing in harmony with the rhythm and beating the ground with their feet."

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A CRUSADE AGAINST "THE STAGE IRISHMAN."

THE concerted attacks made by Irishmen in New York and Philadelphia upon the stage production of a musical farce entitled "McFadden's Row of Flats" raises an issue which at first sight seems frivolous enough, but which has its deeper significance. As a correspondent of the New York *Sun* remarks:

"This protest of the Irish people against the degrading of themselves and their race on the stage is not a mushroom growth of to-day or yesterday. At home in Ireland this movement has long since matured, and there the people have already driven from the public stage the disgusting and degrading caricatures imported from England and elsewhere; and the movement of the Irish here is but the continuation and spreading of that movement to end once for all what they consider a grave injustice."

The farce complained of is a caricature upon Irish life and character. Its most offensive feature is the portrayal of an Irishman "with the face of a gorilla, wearing green whiskers," who shares his home with a pig. The comedy has been hissed in several cities. In New York and Philadelphia it was "rotten-egged" by large bodies of Irishmen, many of whom were subsequently arrested. This crusade against "the stage Irishman" has attracted attention all over the country, and is the subject of columns of correspondence in the New York press. The New York *Irish World* is enthusiastic in support of this movement of protest. It says:

"The stage Irishman has been a standing insult to the Irish race for a generation and more. And it is to the discredit of the race that he has been permitted to go so long in his brutal caricature.

"But to-day, thanks to the Gaelic League and the United Irish League and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a spirit of self-respect has been infused into the young men of Irish blood which asserts its life in action and which, if only persisted in, is bound to sweep into the cesspool of contempt those filthy wretches who are doing England's work in the caricature guise in which our common enemy would have all Irishmen appear to the world as their true selves.

"The men who are engaged in this work of driving the stage Irishman off the boards are not rowdies. They are gentlemen. They are good citizens. They are impelled to enter upon this work in the spirit of crusaders. They feel that the outrage has gone on long enough, and they are resolved to put an end to it.

"God speed them!"

The Kansas City *Journal*, on the other hand, is full of regret at the thought that the stage Irishman may be banished from the boards. It comments:

"The Irish are caricatured oftener, perhaps, than any other race, but if they would stop to think, they would see that people always like and never despise the stage and cartoon Irishman. Does anybody imagine that the world has less regard for the Irish since Mr. Dunne created 'Mr. Dooley'? Nobody ever despised Dooley and nobody ever disliked him, except, possibly, the interesting old Chicago saloonkeeper after whom he was patterned.

"The stage Irishman has done much good in the world. He has caused many melancholy folks to laugh and lightened many overloaded people's burdens. When well-played, he is a tonic to the mind, and no medicine can beat him for liver complaint. He contributes largely to the gaiety of nations, as well as to receipts of the box-office. Long may be wave."

The New York *Sun* says:

"The members of the Clan-na-Gael and the Ancient Order of Hibernians who egged the actors appearing in 'McFadden's Row of Flats' in characters that caricatured the Irish race have set a precedent of deep concern to all playgoers. The Irish are by no means the only folks whose distinctive features have been utilized for fun-making on the stage in the exaggerated shapes required for dramatic effect.

"The German dialect of the theater world is at least as old as the Irish brogue. The Swedish dialect put into the mouths of serving-maids and sailor men makes a long chapter of stage lingo. Italian hand-organ men are famous butts. Who has not seen the overdrawn stage Frenchman—the 'frog-eater'? In how many plays have the Yankees been held up to ridicule? What of the thick and drawling Englishman who stalks as the chief form of humor on many histrionic boards? The Southern brigadiers? The negro minstrels? The Jews? The types which have suffered in this manner at the hands of the comedy writers almost fill the catalog of humanity.

"With the Irish precedent to guide them, the caricatured races may be expected to rise in rebellion. The hired men of a hundred New England hills may be looked to for an excursion to the town hall or the op'ry house and an assault upon their mimic. The pushcart pedlers of all the East Side will invade Dave Warfield's playhouse and rush him from the scene. Visiting Britons will league themselves to mob the local stage lord. We expect to read that all the police detectives in the community have egged that remarkable stage representation of one of their number who appears nightly in Mr. Augustus Thomas's current play. Weber and Fields will be swept from the boards by the German legions who marched before Prince Henry. Will the wealthy of the nation neglect this cue from the Irish and refuse to egg Jerome Sykes, who holds them nightly up to ridicule? And will the Bowery toughs and rounders see themselves made game of without dissent? . . . . .

"We think we can understand the objections to the stage Irishman; but it is curious to see them raised now, long after the stoppage of the great flood of Irish immigration. Long ago, when the Irish were pouring in here in thousands, fresh from their emerald home, and felt the clannishness of strangers instead of the assurance of prosperous full-blown citizens, they laughed at the stage Irishman with the rest, and never a sound of criticism was heard in the land."

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN DANTE'S WORK.

ALTHO Dante's spiritual experience has become the heritage of the world, the authentic detail in regard to his material life is exceedingly scant. In a new book on "Dante and His Time," Dr. Karl Federn, of Vienna, endeavors to reveal the poet's personality through the medium of his own literary expression. He writes:

"Dante is the hero of all his works, not a creature of the brain which he may have modeled after his own likeness, as so many poets have done, but he himself: Dante Alighieri of St. Peter's Gate in Florence. He loved Beatrice. He was in hell, in purgatory, and in paradise. He himself. He tells us so. We can not doubt it. The word 'I' may be encountered on every page of his poems. All his works are 'Truth and Fiction' ['Dichtung und Wahrheit'] out of his life. Dante's whole poetry is nothing but a poetical autobiography. This is the feature which makes them so vivid, which forces us to such deep participation in his feelings. He is a poet of an unheard-of spiritual egoism, he expresses his opinion on every question, on every personage, on every event. For his own time he must have been modern and actual to the highest degree. For does he not mention himself and all his acquaintances by name? His readers could hear what their late cousin had spoken in the flames of hell, or what occupied their sister in paradise.

"And for this reason he tells us so much more of his time than his time had to tell of him. There is but one soul in these distant days whose inmost thoughts are laid before us and may be glanced over: the soul of Dante.

"And it is for this reason that I said we know him so well. Of course we do. We may hear speak incessantly and all his words are weighty. But here again one must be able to hear. And it almost makes one despair to see how silly clever men become when they read a poet like Dante, what pedantic methods they adopt, what quibblings, instead of silent enjoyment, are the fruits of reading Dante."

Dr. Federn protests against that species of commentary on the work of a great poet which, instead of taking an author's work as a whole, extracts hidden meanings from isolated words and sentences. "Writers on Dante," he says, "occupy them-

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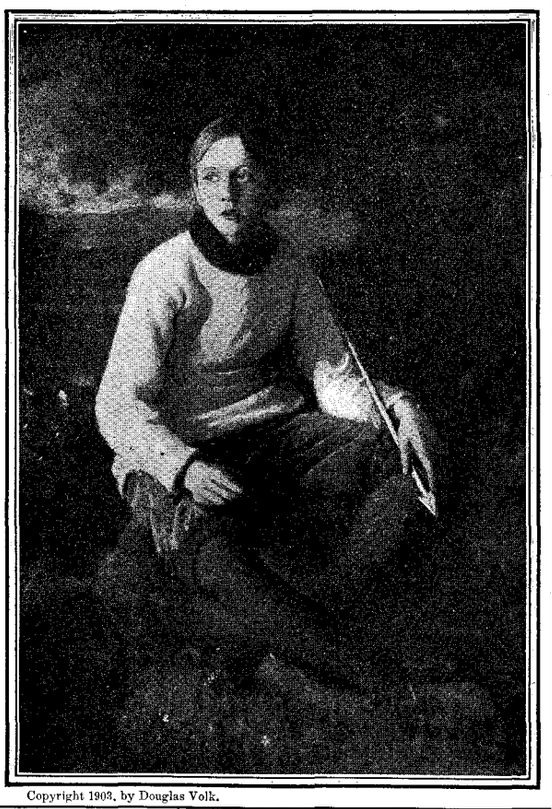

Copyright 1903, by Douglas Volk.

"THE BOY WITH THE ARROW"
(By Douglas Volk).

"OLIVE"
(By Louise Cox).

PRIZE WINNERS AT THE EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

selves with his opinions instead of inquiring into the state of his soul." We quote further:

"Scholars have written very clever and erudite treatises on the connection of Dante's three chief works—on his 'Geistesgang'; but in every one the question is only one of Dante's religious and philosophical opinions; and nowhere, with the single exception of a slight allusion in Carlyle's lecture, is a word said or a thought spent on the deeper question: what a terrible revolution must have taken place in the soul of a man who from such a tender, childlike idyll of innocent love as the 'New Life' came to write such a poem of indignation and wrath as the 'Divine Comedy.'

"Most men even say that the time when Dante wrote the 'Divine Comedy' was a time of peace and of quietude of soul. People who say so have not the slightest notion of what passes in a poet's soul. For tho the man who could write such a work must have been firm and sure of his mission, yet toward the world he was filled with trembling rage and indignation; an unquenchable ire against men burned within the same man who once, to designate his feeling for all men, had found but the one word 'love.' Scartazzini in his last book calls Dante a man of one casting—'a nature of granite.' Not so. He only became so gradually and in his later years; the casting had once been soft and plastic, which by the most tragic fate became so hard and granite-like."

And so in all Dante's work this personal element, based on actual spiritual experience, may be traced. Dr. Federn concludes:

"He ends his first work when he is still almost a boy in Florence, hardly ripened to manhood, with words of a strange and wonderful vision and the resolution to work steadfastly, until he shall have told of Beatrice what has never been told of any woman on earth.

"We can trace how in the first period of his life all these great dreams dawn on him, how in the second he tries in vain to enter life, to do as others do, to be active and work like ordinary men; how he is thrown back and repulsed, understood by nobody and left alone with his dreams and the world within him, until after unheard-of toils he expresses all this in that ever-sacred song which will appear holy to men of all times and races and eras; and, his task being thus accomplished, dies."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

THE twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists was opened in New York a few days ago. More than three hundred and fifty pictures are shown this year, and their character is such as to lead *Harper's Weekly* to three generalizations, namely:

"The average of achievement is, on the whole, a grade higher than usual; the number of canvases painted by Americans in Paris is increasing year by year; despite the great names in the catalog, the list of painters who do not exhibit with the society is growing so long as to suggest the condition that resulted in the formation of the society itself by seceders from the Academy."

The Carnegie prize of $500 for the best painting entered in competition is awarded to Douglas Volk's "The Boy with the Arrow." Says the New York *Sun*:

"It represents a lad in white sweater, corduroy breeches, and woolen stockings seated on a rock beneath a tree, holding an arrow. One may wish that the landscape setting had been more closely studied, since a truly out-of-door feeling would have been more in tune with the sentiment expressed in the young face—

> A boy's will is the wind's will,
> And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

These lines come into my mind in presence of this strong, sweet, poignant picture."

The Julia A. Shaw prize of $300 for the best work of art exhibited by a woman is awarded to Louise Cox, wife of the artist Kenyon Cox, for "Olive," a portrait of a little girl in pink.

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Louis Loeb's "The Dawn" wins the landscape prize of $300, offered by Dr. W. Seward Webb. The last-named picture is highly praised by *The Sun:*

"It is an imaginative conception based upon nature study, such a scene as Corot might have dreamed: a tree-sheltered pool with figures preparing to bathe, and others descending the slope of dewy grass, while all the place is radiant with the soft, virginal purity and tender refreshment of the young day. It is an idyl of the world's perennial youth. . . . Here is a young painter, heir to knowledge and resources of painting that Corot missed, working, however, in the same beautiful vein of delicate imagination. His future very largely must depend upon the appreciation of his fellow countrymen."

Other prominent features of the exhibition are Mr. Abbott Thayer's "Winged Figure," dedicated to Robert Louis Stevenson; Mr. Samuel Isham's "The Coming of Spring"; Mr. John S. Sargent's portrait of William M. Chase; Mr. John W. Alexander's "The Flower"; and Mr. William M. Chase's portraits of George Inness, Jr. and of Edward J. Steichen.

THE NOVELS OF MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

IN any consideration of the literary work of Mrs. Humphry Ward, we can hardly fail to be brought face to face with the oft-debated problem involved in the relation of art to ethics. How far has a novelist the right to use fiction as the vehicle of a moral or religious or social message? Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who contributes a critique on "The Work of Mrs. Humphry Ward" to *The North American Review* (April), thinks that the feeling of uncertainty which has existed in regard to the rank of Mrs. Ward as a novelist, and the permanent value and charm of her work as literature, is due to the fact that readers have reserved their judgment of the quality of her fiction until it should be made clear that she was writing fiction for its own sake, and not using it as an instrument of religious reform or social amelioration. Mr. Mabie says:

"It is fifteen years since the publication of 'Robert Elsmere' brought Mrs. Ward into sudden prominence. A very unpretentious story for children, 'Milly and Olly,' and a love-story, 'Miss Bretherton,' had attracted no attention and gave slight indication of the remarkable energy and intensity which Mrs. Ward was on the point of revealing. . . . The appearance of 'Robert Elsmere' in 1888 was happily timed with a notable and deeply interesting stage of spiritual experience through which many men and women of religious temper were passing. That there was a note of spiritual autobiography in it is beyond question. That note had a vibratory quality, and in all parts of the English-speaking world its echoes were audible. Rarely has a book dealing with a purely spiritual crisis found so many readers. Such books often produce profound effects, but they usually attract the few and repel the many. 'Robert Elsmere' became in a few months the most popular novel of its day. Probably no novel of recent times has been so widely and seriously discussed. The secret of its popularity was not far to seek: it translated a crisis of the mind and spirit into dramatic terms; it was a moving and deeply interesting story. To the few it was a study of a phase of contemporary thought; to the many it was a novel whose intensity of feeling laid a spell on the imagination. That intensity gave it momentary compulsion, but limited its value as a work of art. Full of sincere feeling and revealing ability of a very high order, this striking study of the psychology of the close of the nineteenth century is likely to be forgotten because it was too close to the experience it described to give that experience breadth and finality of expression; it was the very able book of an hour."

Passing on to a consideration of Mrs. Ward's later novels, Mr. Mabie says:

"'David Grieve' opened with a charming picture of childhood, contained some admirably drawn portraits and was full of interesting incident; but there were two distinct stories in it and they were not perfectly blended; they betrayed a tendency to run their separate courses independently of one another. In 'Marcella' there was a deeper unity and a marked advance in dramatic power. The story had a noble lift of spirit; it lacked neither structural order nor distinction of style; but it did lack humor and lightness of touch. 'Sir George Tressady,' in which the fortunes of Marcella were still further related, was distinctly below the level of its predecessor in interest and power. 'The Story of Bessie Costrell,' which soon followed, was less ambitious and elaborate, but, up to the time of its publication, was the most successful piece of fiction Mrs. Ward had written. It was full of ease, naturalness, simplicity. It was not however, a pleasant story, and it has not received the attention it deserves. It stands alone among Mrs. Ward's earlier novels as a piece of pure fiction; it states no problem; it simply tells a story.

"In 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' Mrs. Ward took up the religious problem from another side and, by a striking contrast of temperaments, brought its tremendous significance as a factor in human experience into clear light. The novel was not, however, convincing; it was full of thought and there were dramatic passages of great power in it, but it left the reader cold.

"With the publication of 'Eleanor' Mrs. Ward entered upon another stage in her growth as an artist. In that firmly constructed and finely written novel the didactic element is dissolved, so to speak, in a richer and more penetrating artistic impulse. The power of moral portraiture in the story is of a very high order, but it is not more subtle or convincing than the power of investing the movement of the plot and the personality of the actors with moving and compelling human interest; while the background of the story is sketched with an art which makes the exquisite Italian landscape a distinct and essential element in the story. Nowhere else has Mrs. Ward more clearly revealed the sensitiveness of her imagination and the opulence of her style; opulence in the sense of richness of resource rather than richness of diction; for the specific qualities of the descriptive passages in 'Eleanor' are delicacy of shading, subtle uses of words of color and form, true and sensitive perceptions of light and shadow."

Mrs. Ward's latest novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," strikes new ground. It is "a study of temperament, but by no means a problem novel." We quote further:

"The old and ever-present problem of the reaction of the individual against the over-pressure of organized social traditions, standards, and laws is stated afresh; but that problem, in some form, is the substance of all drama and fiction that have any claim to be accepted as art. In ceasing to deal directly with ethical and social questions Mrs. Ward has not ceased to use her art for high purposes and in a profoundly serious spirit; she has simply brought the teacher and the artist in her own nature into true relations. . . . In no other story has she approached the brilliancy and vivacity of 'Lady Rose's Daughter'; the easy touch-and-go of familiar talk, the delicate but sharply defined contrasts of character in appearance, bearing, and speech; the interplay and modification of character by character. In lightness of touch, variety of mood and temperament, and in ease of mood this story marks Mrs. Ward's highest achievement. In no other novel has she given so many evidences of the possession of the original qualities of the novelist: knowledge of life, dramatic power, sympathy of imagination, humor, and the gift of pathos."

In the following paragraph Mr. Mabie sums up what he deems the strong qualities in Mrs. Ward's work:

"Mrs. Humphry Ward was predestined to seriousness of mood by the traditions and temper of her family; she has become an artist by resolute achievement. In ability of the most substantial English quality she is preeminent among the women of her generation who are dealing with the arts of expression; she has a high degree of concentration, that faculty which focuses all the forces of the nature on one line of endeavor; and she has the pertinacity of mind which turns these forces to the highest account and evokes their finest qualities. Her work is saturated with character in its thoroughness of structure, its firm knitting together of all the threads of story, its scrupulous care for detail, its delicate precision of diction. In all these things the Arnold ethical energy is worked out and its ethical passion expressed. The restraint and moderation of statement, the occasional elaboration for qualifying phrases, the range of allusion, the ease with which the social side of a ripe and highly developed society is

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conveyed: these qualities suggest without intruding the wide and generous culture which lies behind Mrs. Ward's work and gives it breadth of outlook and a quality of largeness."

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN FICTION.

ANTHONY HOPE, the English novelist, who is at present on a visit to this country, is disposed to take a decidedly cheerful view of the prospects of American fiction. He observes that our novelists are at last beginning to really "discover" the latent possibilities of American literary material, and he goes on to say: "Many British authors still receive, and I do not doubt will continue to receive, ready welcome and appreciation on this side of the Atlantic. . . . . But novels which are either the work of foreigners or, tho written by Americans, are derived from an inspiration sought abroad, have lost their relative prominence; and to-day for the great bulk of American readers the American novel stands first and foremost." Mr. Hope continues (in *Collier's Weekly*):

A NEW PORTRAIT OF ANTHONY HOPE.

"To the sons of a small island (and the smaller we realize it to be, the prouder we feel entitled to be of it) the United States of America—to leave the rest of the Western continent out of the question—seem properly described not as a country but as a world—a world marvelously rich in varieties of climate, of natural features, of human types, and of social environment. As the English writer of novels must envy the Frenchman his language, so he might be pardoned for grudging to the American this extraordinary wealth of material. There have been eminent English writers who have made various parts of the countryside their own—I need instance only Richard Blackmore and Mr. Thomas Hardy—but Great Britain offers no such salient contrasts and no such striking variations as may be found within the boundaries of the Union. From this springs the first line of development of the American novel—the novel of a locality, of a State, or of some district marked by distinctive characteristics.

"The function of this class of book is to interpret one part of the land to the dwellers in another part—to picture the West for the East, the South for the North, to make Kentucky understood of New York, to speak in the voice of California to the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. The interest of such work is obvious; if a stranger may express an opinion on such a matter, its national value must also be very great. And just as present-day conditions vary so enormously in different parts of the country, so tradition and history vary also.

"Hence comes another line of development which has been followed with marked success of recent years and is, I think, very far from having reached its limit yet. The charm and romance of American history seem of late to have dawned with a new—at least with a much fuller—revelation on American readers. The past of their own country, the story of their own struggles and wars, the figures of the heroes of bygone days—the men their fathers followed—have come by their own in story. Henri IV. yields place (not before he has done a good day's work!) to Washington, and if the days of the Stuarts are treated of, it is the days of the Stuarts in Virginia. The great men of the Civil War pay toll to legend and begin to be the center of romance. The work of Scott and of Thackeray is being done—or begun—for America by her own writers. And lastly the present hour—the latest and most urgent expression of the national character—finds its voice in fiction. The novel of trade, of commerce, of competition and the struggle of life, the novel of the great busy city, makes its appearance, written with a zest and welcomed with an interest to which it would be hard to find a parallel in any other country of the world. Its tragedies, its struggles, the sense of effort, of fight, of a satisfaction won only by constant activity and held only at the cost of unresting vigilance, reflect as truly one side of the nation's life as the quiet of a New-England village or the spacious freedom of the plains show forth and interpret others. The three lines of development go on side by side, cooperating in the interpretation of the national history and character—the life of the past and the life of to-day."

To ask whether such an interpretation of a nation to itself will be permanent, says Mr. Hope, is much the same as to ask the question about the national life itself. There is too much doubting and fearing, he thinks, about these new developments. "American literature, or its American critics, could afford to borrow some of the robust confidence of American business." He concludes:

"Unmerited successes are to be expected—the great public is not an exacting, or at any rate not a quick-judging, critic—and they need disturb us very little. They are especially likely to occur, I think, under the conditions which I have indicated. The charm of the subjects, of the newly awakened interest and the freshly quickened realization, is itself enough to carry readers away. Delight in the story disarms criticism of the way in which it is told. People want to read about these things, and they will read poor books about them rather than none. That they want to read about them at all seems to me such a great national gain that we may possess our souls in patience in face of some aberrations of taste. Time will go far to correct these. Pioneers reap crops with little trouble and with small skill in agriculture; later generations of workers need a better equipment if they are to command the same success. It is not as if the good work did not find appreciation; it does, and in ample measure, and there is very much of it. A certain degree of indiscrimination is generally one of the marks of enthusiasm; it will be a happy thing if the enthusiasm can survive the rise of a severer judgment.

"Meanwhile there is this at least to say, that never in the history of the world have authors had a finer audience ready to welcome them, or the public a body of authors more eager to interest it. And there is that splendid wealth of material—a mine of wealth, really hardly more than opened. If I were an American, I should have a good confidence—and I should not be distressed at the fact that readers have, here and there, been too ready to believe—well, what accredited critics have not always been guiltless of telling them. The same phenomenon may, after all, be observed sometimes on my side of the ocean."

NOTES.

A FRENCH dramatization of Mark Twain's story, "The Stolen White Elephant," is being presented at the Odéon Theater, Paris. The authors of the play are Alex. and Max Fischer. On the opening night Mark Twain sent the management the following telegram: "Best compliments to the dramatists. I hope the detectives will shed glory on a cruelly slandered profession."

MUCH interest is evinced in the announcement that Mr. Conried, the successor of Maurice Grau, intends to produce Wagner's "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera-House next winter. In his will Wagner stipulated that "Parsifal" should be produced in Baireuth only, and since his death his widow has enjoyed what amounts to a monopoly in this famous musical work. It is said that Mr. Conried has offered Mme. Wagner $25,000 for the privilege of producing the opera; but that he will give it with or without her consent.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNDERGROUND OBSERVATORIES.

A PROPOSAL to install several hundred subterranean observatories at depths of anywhere from a few hundred yards to a mile or so, may appear sufficiently startling. It ceases to be so, however, when we learn that the observers themselves are to be on the earth's surface; it is only their instruments that it is proposed to place so far under ground, and these may be lowered into borings such as are now made for artesian wells. The principal measurements would be of temperature; but it is claimed by M. A. Laisant, who advocates the plan, that its results would add greatly to our knowledge of the earth's crust and its phenomena, both normal and abnormal. M. Laisant sets forth his plan in *La Raison*, in an article quoted in the *Revue Scientifique* (February 7). He says:

"While astronomical instruments involve considerable expense on account of their high precision, the apparatus in use for meteorological observations cost much less, and this would also be true for those that would be employed in subterranean observation. . . . . .

"It would be sufficient to sink at a certain number of properly chosen points holes in the same manner as artesian wells, or, still better, in the way that is used in America to bore for petroleum. The depth would be more or less considerable according to the region and the nature of the geological strata; it should be governed by data known to science but should in general be as great as possible. It would probably not be chimerical to think of reaching a depth of several kilometers in some places, while in others a few hundred meters might suffice.

"As to the locations of the borings and their number, here too the geologists can furnish the necessary indications. We should note here that deep borings, while in course of making, will give interesting geological information, since they will furnish continuously specimens of the strata traversed, which may be studied and analyzed.

"When the boring has once been finished, it will be easy to introduce into it measuring-apparatus, and especially thermometers. The study of the pressure at these great depths, that of the composition of the gases that are encountered, the electric and magnetic state of the medium, and other elements, will possess equally great interest. With the registering-apparatus now at our disposal, most of the indications mentioned will be easy to obtain, when the installation has once been made, without the necessity of displacing the instruments. . . . . .

"When a large part of the surface of the globe has thus been covered with subterranean observatories properly located, the systematic centralization of the observations and daily exchanges of them will soon furnish an important contribution to terrestrial physics, and we shall see that there is a necessary correlation between the variations of temperature, pressure, etc., at the different spots and also between these variations and certain exterior phenomena.

"Such an organization should involve no weighty sacrifice, in comparison with the expense, for instance, of astronomical observations. Nevertheless, that it may be truly useful, an international understanding would be necessary, and that perhaps would not be without difficulty. . . . . .

"Meanwhile, before any international agreement has been made, the countries that begin the organization of underground observation will make a useful preparation for such an agreement and for the development of the new science of which we have been speaking. They will be doing in this matter what the United States has done for meteorology. It seems to us that France ought to take the initiative. Either on the soil of continental France or in some of its colonies, she might well begin by the installation of a few observatories, whose number could be increased later.

"We have said that it would be the task of the geologists to indicate the proper localities for the borings. But it is evident that it will be specially important to place these in regions where the soil exhibits peculiar phenomena. Thus, for instance, the neighborhood of Vichy and, in general, places that contain hot springs, should receive attention. It is the same with old volcanic regions, like the mountains of Auvergne and certain parts of the Cevennes."

Commenting on M. Laisant's proposition, the *Revue Scientifique* says:

"This proposal to install subterranean observatories is original and should be fertile. It responds to precise indications; its realization will give valuable results without any doubt; and, finally, its material execution will be relatively easy.

"There seems to be no reason why it should not be carried out, at the initiative either of governments or learned societies.

"But it is so difficult to make the first step outside of the beaten paths, both for individuals and for bodies of persons, that we are not astonished to find that this happy idea of M. Laisant has not yet met with a response. We are waiting for it to come back to us from our neighbors of the East or the West, systematized and on the way to application. Then every one will find that it is as simple as it is excellent."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPROVEMENTS IN AUTOMOBILES.

THE automobile is coming into its own. In the last year or so it has been so greatly improved that it is a different machine, and so much reduced in price that it is no longer to be considered the rich man's toy. So we are told by Henry Norman, who writes in *The World's Work* (April) on what he calls "The Coming of the Automobile." Says Mr. Norman:

"Not much more than a year ago the motor-car was a noisy, ill-smelling, costly, and unreliable machine—a public nuisance. To-day it is silent; if it smells, the driver is to blame; it is within the reach of a man of modest means; and it is as little likely to break down as any other fine product of human ingenuity. . . . A car of twenty horse-power, capable of carrying four passengers at forty miles an hour, can hardly be heard by those on board; in fact, its extreme silence is a new element of danger, as the only notice of its approach is the horn of its driver. It is on land, in that respect, what the canoe is on water. These most silent cars are for the moment expensive, but even moderately priced cars can be had as silent as anybody ought to desire them. This, for the benefit of the non-expert reader, is due chiefly to two factors: the balanced and slower revolution of the engine by the increased number of cylinders, and the introduction of the valve which is opened and closed mechanically in place of the valve held shut by a spring and opened by the suction of the piston. Opinions differ yet upon the advantages of the new method, but in my humble and amateur judgment the motor with automatic spring valves will be as obsolete a year hence as the bicycle without free-wheel action is to-day. There are, moreover, to-day one or two makes of car with the older valve which are almost as silent as need be.

"Improved methods of combustion and lubrication have practically abolished offensive odors. Pneumatic tires, once the bane of the motorist's life—for he never dared be confident that he would not have to spend an hour in tedious and dirty repair of a puncture by the roadside—now with luck will run a thousand miles without mishap, and several thousands before they need be recovered or replaced. And it is by no means certain that the inflated rubber tire is destined to remain an essential part of a motor-car. In the vehicle of the future, concussion due to inequalities of road surface may be absorbed by springs, either in the wheel or in the body. This would be a more scientific method. Side-slip, too, the one and only real danger of motoring, both to the motorist and the public, is on the eve of being, if it is not already, overcome. Gasoline costs twenty-five cents a gallon, and a gallon will take an average car twenty miles, and each new car put on the market runs farther on less—one make of car has just run fifty miles on a gallon."

As for price, Mr. Norman sums up the whole matter somewhat as follows: For about $7,500 one may buy the best car in the world, and for $3,500 one nearly as good—all except unnecessary speed, luxurious fittings, and fine workmanship. For $2,500 a good high-speed heavy car can be bought. The sum of $1,500 will procure a light car that will make eighteen miles an hour on

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country roads, and $1,000 will buy a machine with which one may start from New York for Chicago without fear. The lowest priced car, Mr. Norman says, will cost less a year than a pony and trap and do five times the work. Indeed, every one who keeps a horse may keep a car for less money, and thousands of people who can not afford a horse will soon discover that they can keep a small car. The effect of all this on our civilization, according to Mr. Norman, is destined to be startling. It will give the ordinary man an area of activity of nearly 3,000 square miles instead of the 500 possessed by the horse-owner and the very few enjoyed by the pedestrian. Says the writer:

"It is a revolution in daily life. With an automobile one lives three times as much in the same span of years, and one's life, therefore, becomes to that extent wider and more interesting.

"The influence upon the community will be no less than upon the individual. Our country districts will revive. The old coaching roads and coaching inns will once more be thronged with travelers. . . . . .

"To the car-owner it is virtually the same thing whether his home is one mile or a dozen miles from his nearest railway. This will bring into the market at good prices a great number of country places unletable and unsalable to-day. There will soon arise, in consequence, an irresistible demand for better roads—in all probability for a division of road-control similar to that of France."

Mr. Norman is convinced that ten years hence there will not be a horse left in London or New York except those kept purely for pleasure. Finally, to cap the climax, he believes that the motor will avenge the old stage-coach by killing off the railway. This, it will be remembered by readers of H. G. Wells's books, is also the opinion of that prophet of the better day to come. All this is, of course, the somewhat one-sided view of a partizan of the automobile; but it is certainly suggestive and interesting.

SCIENCE AND THE SEA-SERPENT.

THE number of persons who treat sea-serpent stories seriously is small. Yet, in spite of the comic paragraphers, there are zoologists who believe that there may exist one or more species of huge marine animals whose long necks or tails, seen at a distance, have been mistaken for swimming serpents. A few years ago a Dutch naturalist, M. Oudemans, in a book on the subject, asserted that it is possible, from the fragmentary accounts of those who say that they have seen the creature, to construct a description of it that will enable us to classify it more or less exactly. At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society of France, M. Racovitza, the naturalist of the *Belgica* expedition, declared frankly that he believed in the existence of the "Great Sea-Serpent," and recapitulated M. Oudemans's arguments, which have received additional force from the experience of a French naval officer in Chinese waters. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, in a report of Racovitza's paper:

"We must not conclude too precipitately that all the persons who affirm that they have seen this marine creature have been the playthings of optical illusion or have been abusing the credulity of the public. The number of animals whose existence has been long denied or unknown, and which have recently taken legitimate rank in science, is now so considerable that the most skeptical naturalists should show great reserve in such matters.

"It is sufficient to recall the history of the giant octopi which not many years ago were ranked with the sea-serpent as fabulous. . . . Among land animals, notwithstanding their greater ease of discovery, we have the very recent case of the okapi, the ruminant of the size of a horse, a near relative of the fossil Helladotherium, which, inhabiting the most remote regions of Central Africa, remained completely unknown to naturalists until the first years of the twentieth century. Must we be surprised then, if the vast oceans yet conceal little-known monsters, which flee before our ships, appearing only rarely and then to persons who have too slight a knowledge of zoology to observe them properly?

"To return to the sea-serpent, M. Oudemans's opinion regarding its nature is as follows:

"In the first place, it is not a serpent, nor even a reptile, but a mammal, belonging probably to the order of Pinnipeds, which includes the seals. Its general form is that of the Plesiosauri of prehistoric seas, but with a much longer tail, which takes up half the total length of the body. The neck is also very long, bearing a relatively small head, with short snout, and truncated like that of a seal. The body is spindle-shaped and furnished with two pairs of flippers like those of other pinnipeds. This elongated form and long flexible tail, which is the chief organ of propulsion, together with the appearance of the thin, long neck, have contributed to give the creature the aspect of a serpent when it swims on the surface, showing only a small part of its back, the rest of its body being hidden under water. . . . In short, this animal must be to other marine mammals what the giraffe is to land animals. The total length would be about 80 meters [262 feet], of which the head and the neck would occupy one-fourth, the trunk one-fourth, and the tail one-half; the head would be 2 to 3 meters [about 7 to 10 feet] long. . . . . .

"This great pinniped has exclusively pelagic habits, its great speed and huge dimensions enabling it to cover a vast extent of sea without appreciable fatigue. It never comes to land, but rests easily on the surface in parts of the ocean where great depth makes the sea more calm. It travels always in pairs—male and female—and probably approaches the coast only when in pursuit of the fish on which it feeds. Its presence has been reported in all oceans, and it must therefore be cosmopolitan.

"Among fossil mammals we know none that resembles this closely. The Zeuglodonts had a longer head and a shorter body. On the contrary we know several reptiles that had, like the so-called sea-serpent, a very long neck. We have already mentioned the Plesiosaurus; we might also cite the Brontosaurus of the Jurassic era, which was a land animal, or at least a dweller by shores and streams like the modern crocodile.

"Since the appearance of M. Oudemans's book, new observations of the 'Great Sea-Serpent' in various parts of the ocean have been added to those already recorded. M. Racovitza cites particularly the serious and circumstantial report of one of our naval officers who, when in command of a torpedo-boat in the China seas, chased a pair of these creatures and tried unsuccessfully to stop them by firing several shells at them. The elongated form and rapid movements of the animal enabled it to avoid the projectiles easily. Nevertheless, the admiral commanding the station has become interested in this question, which is of so much moment to zoologists. In a circular letter addressed to his officers he has given instructions that no opportunity shall be neglected to get possession of the whole or part of one of these great animals. The head alone . . . would be a magnificent trophy. Nowadays, when apparatus for instantaneous photography is in all hands, it would be easy to take a snapshot of the creature while resting on the surface, which would convince the most incredulous. We may justly hope that in a few years the great sea-serpent, if it really exists, will be no longer a myth."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Fatigue due to Other People's Waste Products.—Accumulation of waste products is the undoubted cause of tissue fatigue. It is suggested by a correspondent of *The Lancet* that it probably does not much matter whether these waste products are our own or other people's. The material giving rise to the sensation of fatigue may be derived from our own tissues by internal respiration, or it may be breathed in with foul air from the tissues of others. Says this writer:

"It is possible that the school child may be quite as readily fatigued by inspiring the waste products of his fellows as by carrying on his own not often too pronounced mental effects; and that the business man is more liable than the agricultural laborer to become run down, not so much because he works harder or more monotonously, and therefore personally manufactures more waste products, but because his tissues are more liable to become saturated with the waste products of himself and others derived from the confined atmosphere which he

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habitually breathes. We all know how tiring to most of us is a long railway journey, more especially if the compartment is crowded and the windows are closed. Our correspondent remarks that it seems unlikely that such fatigue should be caused by the muscular exertion of sitting on the fairly comfortable seat usually provided or even by the mental effort of reading the usual magazine, and considers that the effect is due to the saturation of the tissues with waste products taken in through the lungs."

MAGNETS FOR LIFTING HEAVY WEIGHTS.

THE lifting and sustaining power of magnets has been used for years in lecture experiments, but it has only recently been put to practical use. Such uses were at first somewhat fanciful, and even when they had ceased to come under this head, it was long before the really great strength of powerful magnets was utilized in industry. Says an editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine* (April):

"One of the practical uses of a magnet, but to those immediately concerned a highly important use, is that in which it is sometimes employed to withdraw small pieces of iron from such out-of-the-way places as the human eye. Another use of the tractive force of magnetism on a much larger scale was that to which it was put by Edison in his magnetic ore separator, in which the ore, previously crushed to a fine powder, is dropped down a chute past the poles of powerful electromagnets, in passing which the iron particles of the ore are deflected to one side while the non-magnetic stone dust continues undeflected down the chute. Still another instance of the employment of magnetism in a small way is that in which a magnetized tack hammer is used in the manufacture of strawberry baskets on a large scale in conjunction with a mechanical device which presents the tacks, one at a time and head up, to the operative, thereby greatly facilitating his work.

"It is a far cry from lifting a tack by means of magnetism to the lifting of massive iron and steel plates weighing four, six, and twelve tons by this same force, which is now done every work-day in a number of large steel-works. Electromagnetism, of course, is utilized, the form of the magnet being usually rectangular for this work and presenting a flat surface to the plates lifted. The magnets are suspended by chains from cranes, and pick up the plates by simple contact and without the loss of time consequent to the adjustment of chain and hooks in the older method. It is also found that the metal plates can be lifted by the magnets while still so hot that it would be impossible for the men to handle them. The ratio of weight lifted varies with the machine; in some cases this ratio is 30. Thus, a magnet weighing 300 pounds will lift 4.5 tons. The magnet is operated by current from a dynamo, controlled by switches and rheostats. . . . These magnets also have the advantage for this class of work that a number of them can be applied jointly to lift a heavier weight than one machine could lift singly.

"If one stops to think of it, however, there is nothing remarkable or novel in the foregoing applications of magnetism directly to lifting purposes. There is not a trolley-car running the streets that is not, so to speak, being lifted along by magnetism, *per se*, as much as are the iron and steel plates in the case just mentioned. We speak of electric traction in the case of the trolley car, but we might as well speak of electric lifting in the previous case, for it is not until the electric current develops magnetism that the car moves or the iron plate is lifted. The electric current, *per se*, lights arc and incandescent lamps, heats electric furnaces, decomposes electrolytes, but does not directly propel a car or lift a weight. The rotation of the electric motor on the car is secured by the attraction or pull of one magnetic field upon another, the brushes of the motor being placed at such a point on the commutator that the magnetism set up by the current around certain armature-coils of the motor does not correspond with the magnetism of the field-magnet. The tendency, therefore, is for the armature to be pulled into a position where the respective magnetic lines of force of the two fields will coincide, and the armature being movable, while the field magnets of the motor are fixed, the armature turns; but the moment it does so, the armature coils which were carrying the current from the brushes slip past those brushes, and another set of coils, whose magnetism is not in correspondence with the field-magnetism, is brought into action, while the current and magnetism die out of the first set of coils. Hence the armature is again pulled around, with the result that still another set of coils is called into play, and so on—a sort of treadmill arrangement, as it were—and in this way, by exceedingly short distances at a time, the car is pulled or lifted by magnetism along levels and uphill."

How Plants Climb.—The devices adopted by climbing plants to gain light and air are thus described by R. Lloyd Praeger in *Knowledge*:

"It is in the twining plants, such as bryony and hop, and the tendril-bearers, like the vetches, that we find the highest development of the climbing habit. These plants live under unusual conditions. In order to gain the light, they must seek, rather than avoid, overhanging foliage; and so we find the vetches, instead of turning away from the shadow toward the light like most of their neighbors, boldly pushing up into the center of a bush, to burst into blossom amid its upper branches, far above their less daring neighbors. . . . But it is in the leaves of these plants that we find the most remarkable modifications adapting them to a climbing habit. The leaves of the vetches and vetchlings are pinnate—they bear a number of opposite ovate leaflets. The tip of the leaf-stalk and the uppermost pair of pinnæ are in the climbing species changed into tendrils—sensitive, twining, whip-like structures, which exhibit remarkable features. If the slightly curved, extended tendril of a young leaf of pea or vetch be watched carefully, it will be found that it is slowly but incessantly moving round and round in a circle. If the tendril comes into contact with a twig, it bends toward it, and eventually takes several turns round it. Even a slight temporary irritation is sufficient to cause a bending toward any side. Finally the tendril becomes woody and strong, and forms a secure anchor-cable for the plant. Not only does the young tendril rotate; the whole leaf on which it is borne is in continual motion. The shoot to which the leaf belongs is rotating also, so that the tendril is sweeping the air with a complicated motion, in the course of which it is almost sure to strike against some stem or twig of the surrounding vegetation."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"In Germany, electricity, among other curious results, has rehabilitated the discarded windmill," says *The Electrical Review*. "At Neresheim a windmill supplies power for thirty-six incandescent lamps that light a large paint factory. Another in Schleswig-Holstein keeps up a steady current of thirty volts. At Düsseldorf a windmill winds up a heavy weight, the descent of which works a powerful dynamo."

Recent press despatches announce the discovery by a professor in Prague of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria. Of this report *The Lancet* (London) remarks: "We suppose that the discovery amounts to an improved method of feeding photogenic bacteria, the existence of which has been known for some years. . . . The experiment is quite simple and easily succeeds. All that is necessary is to place the flesh of fresh haddocks or herring in a two- or three-per-cent. solution of common salt, keeping the mixture at a temperature of about 7° C. above freezing-point. After a few days it will be found that not merely the flesh of the fish but also the whole of the liquid in which it is immersed gives off a pale greenish light which becomes much more brilliant if a little sugar is added. . . . Doubtless by paying attention to the needs of these specific bacteria—by employing, for example, highly stimulating food—more intense light than was hitherto the case has been obtained. It is even suggested that the bacterial light might afford a safety-lamp for the miner."

"A considerable amount of interest has been aroused," says *The Scientific American*, "by the announcement, as the result of a prolonged series of experiments, of a method of so treating timber as to secure even from soft wood a largely increased toughness and hardness. The process is described as one of vulcanizing, comparable in some respects with Bessemer's process of converting iron into steel, and is the invention of Mr. Powell, a Liverpool merchant. The treatment to which the timber is subjected is, roughly speaking, that of saturation at boiling-point with a solution of sugar, the water being afterward evaporated at a high temperature. The result is to leave the pores and interstices of the wood filled in with solid matter, and the timber vulcanized, preserved, and seasoned. The nature of moderately soft wood, it is claimed, is in this way changed to a tough and hard substance, without brittleness, and also without any tendency to split or crack. It is also rendered remarkably impervious to water. Hard wood similarly derives similar benefits. Moreover, it is claimed that the process may be completed and timber turned out ready for use in a few days."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CREDIBILITY OF RESURRECTION.

THE Easter season lends special timeliness to an article in *The Independent* (April 9) in which the Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, of Washington, D. C., discusses the problem of the "resurrection of the body." When we use this phrase, in reciting the Apostle's Creed, do we say it with mental reservation? Or do we in our hearts regard resurrection as incredible, tho we lack the courage to put just this into words? Asking these questions, Dr. Hamlin goes on to say:

"As to that of which we most think at this Easter time, the resurrection of Jesus, we have a problem quite by itself. Whether or not he rose is a matter of history, to be determined by competent testimony. Was he really dead? Was he afterward alive? Precisely the same sort of evidence is needed to enable us to answer these two questions affirmatively as proves that such a man as Jesus once lived in Galilee, taught, had a band of disciples, traveled to Jerusalem, and the like. And this is the same evidence as establishes the facts that a dynasty of Pharaohs ruled Egypt; that Washington led the American armies during the Revolution; that Lincoln was President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. That Jesus thus lived, died, and was afterward alive is established by such competent and adequate testimony as has satisfied countless millions of men for nineteen centuries. It may, of course, be questioned, as may any historic fact; but Christendom believes it to be true.

"This fact about Jesus, however, has at most only a presumptive bearing upon resurrection in general, which is not past, but future, and so can not be the subject of testimony. Is our own resurrection credible—the resurrection of our dear ones, who long ago vanished out of our sight and of whom we could find no trace, should we search their graves ever so carefully?"

Dr. Hamlin thinks that "the very science that is popularly supposed to have rendered resurrection incredible may furnish at least some hints of its credibility." He continues:

"For example, death is not only that one event which terminates earthly life and which must be quickly followed by burial or some other disposition of the lifeless flesh. Death is forever taking place within us. The fire that we call life is all the while consuming our tissues. As often as we eat we cast fuel on that fire. Every moment it is reducing some atoms to ashes, which must be constantly eliminated, or the fire will be choked and go out in final death.

"So persistent and effective is this insensible process that our bodies to-day contain no particle of the matter that constituted them ten, twenty, or thirty years ago. The man of seventy has again and again changed his garment of flesh. That he has done it so very gradually as to be unconscious of the process does not in the least impair the fact or its significance. . . . . .

"By and by, however, the ashes smother the fire; the flesh all dies at once, and its final combustion begins, which means its total disappearance. What of the body now? The vehicle of identity? The seat of personality, in which has dwelt the recognizable, unmistakable spirit that is the real man? The body has vanished with the disappearance of the flesh. But is it destroyed? Having persisted for seventy years through continuous gradual death, has it been obliterated by the accumulated death that we call sudden? Is it not reasonable to believe that it still persists, and that, when circumstances all favor, it will reappear? Not indeed in form the same, since the flesh which it once wore and used has gone irrecoverably; but in fact the same, since still the vehicle of the same immortal personality, as recognizable because as individual as ever."

Science is drawn upon to furnish another argument in favor of bodily resurrection:

"Here is the kernel to be placed in the soil. All that is visible of it soon disappears. It is chemically disintegrated and distributed. It is consumed and its ashes form new chemical combinations. But within this flesh of the wheat kernel was an indestructible body. No microscope could see it. No test-tube could disclose it. But it possessed the marvelous power not only of persisting, but of gathering from soil and atmosphere and rain and sun all that is needed to perpetuate itself in other kernels, no one of which could ever be mistaken for oats or corn or barley, but is incontestably wheat. This is literal and exact resurrection of the body and is going on in millions of instances and phases throughout nature in these vernal days. Stand beside the newly sowed field. Not a sign of life appears. All is brown and dry and silent. Were we not so familiar with it this field would seem as hopeless of resurrection as yonder cemetery. But the energy that last year made the wheat now lying apparently inert beneath this soil has persisted throughout the violence of reaping, threshing, winnowing, as it did throughout the struggles of growth. It has survived the dormant winter. Within a few days it will begin to disclose its power. Within a few weeks the resurrection of its body will be gloriously complete. Because we have never seen this wonder in the cemetery; because its winter is longer and its springtime has not yet come, are we forbidden to believe that it will ever come?"

Dr. Hamlin concludes that, while nowhere in the New Testament is resurrection—immortality—affirmed of the flesh, the resurrection and immortality of the body as the vehicle of personality and identity is rendered increasingly credible by increasing knowledge.

AN EXAMINATION OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

UNDER the title "Modern Spiritualism," Mr. Frank Podmore, a clerk in the General Post-Office, London, has written a noteworthy history of the Spiritualist movement and allied phenomena, which, as *The Spectator* remarks, "have yet survived, unexplained, the attack of every form of evidentiary analysis." Both the advocates of Spiritualism and its opponents are united in finding this book an important one. The conclusion which Mr. Podmore reaches, after his long account (covering 700 pages and presented in two large volumes) of animal magnetism, witchcraft, clairvoyance, somnambulism, etc., is that "whether the belief in the intercourse with spirits is well founded or not, it is certain that no critic has yet succeeded in demonstrating the inadequacy of the evidence upon which the Spiritualists rely." The conclusive test of such intercourse has not, however, in his opinion, been met. "It is only if information should be furnished," he says, "on matters familiar to the dead, but unknown to the medium, her interlocutor, or any living mind, that we are entitled to look for the explanation elsewhere" than in telepathic or other similar forms of communion of mind with mind. The evidence is also unsatisfactory, in his opinion, both of telepathy and of Professor Myers's theory of psychic faculties "as yet unexercised and unbreathed" which on extraordinary occasions make their power and presence felt. In his introduction Mr. Podmore discriminates as follows between two kinds of evidence relied upon by Spiritualists:

"That evidence groups itself into two distinct categories; and in some cases those who accept the one category reject wholly or in part facts coming under the other. In the first place we have to consider certain subconscious activities manifesting themselves in trance-speaking, automatic writing, seeing visions which tho they may be readily counterfeited, are not necessarily, or in typical cases, associated with imposture. In the second place, second in the historical as in the logical order, there are certain physical manifestations, unquestionably, in their later developments, bearing strong resemblance to conjuring tricks, but as unquestionably appearing in the first instance in the presence and through the agency of uneducated and unskilled persons, mostly young children, and in circumstances where the hypothesis of trickery presents formidable moral as well as physical difficulties.

"At the outset of our inquiry we must note a significant distinction between the two classes of phenomena. With the exception of one well-defined type of cases . . . there is, broadly

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speaking, no parallel to be found in civilized countries during the last three or four centuries at least, for the physical phenomena alleged to occur in the presence of certain Spiritualistic mediums. On the other hand, the annals of Spiritualism contribute nothing new as regards the first class. There is no manifestation of inspired writing and speaking, of spiritual healing, of telepathy, or clairvoyance occurring since 1848, which can not be matched amongst the records of animal magnetism, and again, before Mesmer, we meet with similar phenomena in the chronicles of ecstasy, obsession, magic, and witchcraft."

The history of the Spiritualistic movement can not be followed here. It may be observed, however, that America is assigned as the real home of modern Spiritualism, which dates from 1848, and the most important investigations yet held anywhere on the subject are regarded as those conducted by Dr. Hodgson and his colleagues in connection with Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Thompson. These came just as the faith "seemed to be tottering to its final fall"; and, as a result of these, that faith "now stands to the eye more firmly established than ever before." But "if in the course of the next two or three decades attempts to obtain information which is outside the knowledge of any terrestrial intelligence meet with as little success as they have met with up to the present time, it will seem a reasonable conclusion that the soi-disant spirits are only, in the last analysis, creatures of the medium's imagination." In his final chapter, Mr. Podmore sums up his review and his conclusions, so far as he has been able to draw definite conclusions. He writes:

"If we turn to the evidence, we find that it is not primarily on the discredited physical phenomena . . . that the belief in spirit influence or occult force is founded, but on manifestations of another order, of which these feats of legerdemain form an incidental and dubious accompaniment. Ecstasy, possession, somnambulism, the magnetic, mediumistic, or hypnotic trance are conditions exhibiting certain common characteristics, the most marked being that the subject loses, more or less completely, control over his actions and consciousness of his identity. When the hand acts without the knowledge of the owner, when the mouth speaks words foreign to the thoughts and character of the speaker, the inference, in an age of faith, is inevitable that the utterance and action are to be attributed to alien spiritual powers. The nature of the influence, whether diabolic or divine, thus supposed to act through the intermediary of the ecstatic, reflects accurately current traditions and beliefs. . . .

"Modern psychology has learned something of the nature of these departures from normal consciousness, and has found their analogs, on the one hand, in reverie, sleep, and automatism; on the other, in delirium, hysteria, and other morbid conditions. Further, it has explained and justified the belief in an alien influence held by the patient himself and those around him. For together with the division or restriction of conscience, which is the common characteristic of these states, there is, as we have already seen, a concomitant alteration of the physical basis of consciousness. Even in automatic writing the automatist is frequently unconscious of the movement of his hand, and, learning what has been written in the same manner and at the same time as the other spectators, by the eye alone, he tends to regard the movements of his hand as extra-personal. In cases of trance and other states where the division of consciousness is more complete, the corresponding physiological changes are unquestionably more far-reaching. Probably, as Ribot has suggested, there is some alteration in that complex of organic sensibilities, on which the feeling of personal identity may be presumed largely to depend. The subject is conscious that he is no longer the same man. . . . . .

"In these obscure physiological changes, then, aided by suggestion, which is rarely lacking, from the spectators, is to be found a sufficient explanation of the constant assumption by the entranced subject of alien personalities, and of the claim put forward on his behalf for external inspiration. The mere fact of the claim being made, and made obviously in good faith, is no evidence for its authenticity. Nor, again, does the realistic character of the impersonation and its fidelity to the facts in itself furnish any better guaranty of the claim. The hypnotized subject will in like manner, at a hint from the operator, assume any required rôle, and carry it out with dramatic power and consistency."

Of the theory put forth by the late Prof. Frederic Myers, Mr. Podmore speaks as follows:

"Whilst admitting that many, perhaps most, of the trance personalities are but dream-figures, created out of the subject's own fantasy, he [Professor Myers] finds in certain cases proof of communion with spirits of the dead. But if his main contention is well-founded, Spiritualists can afford to dispense with these dubious revelations. Whether or not the conditions of another world permit its denizens to hold halting communication with those here is a question of slight and transitory import, if we have it in our power to demonstrate, from its own inherent properties, that the life of the soul is not bound up with the life of the body. If in states of trance or ecstasy the soul has knowledge of things distant and things hidden, can foretell the future and read the past as an open book, it seems a lawful inference that, as such faculties have assuredly not been acquired in the process of terrestrial evolution, and find but little employment of justification here, they must testify to a world of higher uses, and an evolution not conditioned by our material environment. In a word, such faculties must be regarded not as vestigial, but as rudimentary; a promise for the future, not an idle inheritance from the past. . . . But the evidence seems at present far from sufficient to establish, hardly sufficient perhaps to justify the speculation."

Mr. Podmore's final word, however, is one of warning against too great incredulity:

"There is a superstition of incredulity; and the memory of that discreditable episode in the history of science in these islands [Great Britain], the contemptuous rejection for nearly two generations of the accumulating evidence for hypnotic anesthesia and kindred phenomena, should suffice to teach us that even the extravagances of mysticism may contain a residuum of unacknowledged and serviceable fact. We must not, for the second time, throw away the baby with the water from the bath."

Mr. Podmore's book has aroused much discussion both here and in England. Andrew Lang devotes considerable space in *The Pilot* to a consideration of the book. He concludes that "the moral, at least the moral which I would enforce, is to have nothing to do with Spiritualism 'falsely so called.'"

The Academy and Literature says:

"There can be no doubt that the sudden growth of Spiritualism is one of the most startling facts in the modern history of religion. Starting, as it apparently did, from the tricks of a few mischievous girls, and having no firmer basis than a series of utterly trivial 'phenomena' which its stanchest adherents now admit to be tainted with fraud, it has spread until it seems to satisfy the religious needs of, at any rate, a large proportion of the Anglo-Saxon race. As it has done this, moreover, without producing a single leader of marked personality, and in the teeth of repeated exposures, it is evident that its roots must lie hid in some peculiarities of human nature which have not yet received full investigation, and a rational, well-documented, and, so far as may be, impartial study of its rise and progress was much to be desired. It seems likely that the book of Mr. Podmore, who will be remembered as having been engaged with the late Frederic Myers in earlier investigations of the subject, has come just in the nick of time to gratify this desire."

This exposition of the various phenomena of Spiritualism, which has seemed so unbiased and even so tolerant to critics without the pale of the Spiritualistic belief, is very unwelcome to its partizans. *Light* (London), the leading English Spiritualist organ, comments on Mr. Podmore's work as follows:

"He is 'the devil's advocate' pure and simple; and so entirely and resolutely that, that we could almost imagine him playing the part of the old Romish official, with the understanding that he sufficiently discharged his duty if he exhausted his ingenuity in *inventing* sins for the saint.

"Mr. Podmore's new book, of nearly 700 large pages, has for its leading characteristic a steady, resolute, monotonous, and,

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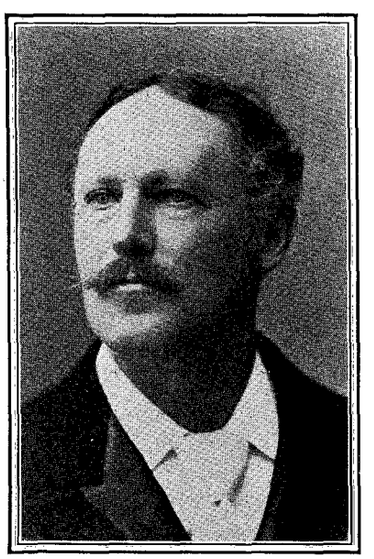
we must say, often comic, raking up of every imaginable depreciation of the evidence in favor of Spiritualism. Fairly enough, he sets forth strong cases in point, and, at considerable length, but only to follow them with the inevitable wave of the hand; and lo! like Sancho Panza's dinner, dishes, one after another, disappeared; and, like Sancho Panza, we are moved to ask: 'Is this dinner arranged to show off your sleight-of-hand?' . . . . . .

"We very readily admit that Mr. Podmore has compiled, in some respects, a useful book, but it is ruined by his grossly obvious bias which sticks at nothing in his determination to follow his careful building-up by a dismal knocking-down. And yet, after all, the knocking-down is so overdone that probably not much harm will come of it."

DR. RAINSFORD'S "HERESY."

IT is only a few weeks ago since we had occasion to notice a vigorous attack made by evangelicals upon Dr. Lyman Abbott, on the ground of his religious "heresies." Later, the "sacrilegious" Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who participated in an Episcopal communion service, was made the subject of indignant press comment. Now it is Dr. Rainsford, of New York, who is pilloried. Dr. Rainsford's offense was committed during the course of a Lenten sermon delivered under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. One of his auditors has declared in a public statement:

"The service was intended to be devotional. Dr. Rainsford belittled the sinfulness of sin. He denied the mediatorial work of Jesus, and emphatically stated that the Bible is erroneous in the Old Testament, and that the New-Testament writers made many mistakes. The virgin birth of Jesus was dismissed as tho it were so much nonsense. Deny as much as he may, hundreds there were ready to confirm my synopsis."



THE REV. W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D.,
Whose alleged "heresies" are just now the subject of heated discussion in the religious press.

Against this statement, however, must be set that of the rector in whose church Dr. Rainsford spoke, and who declares that, according to the best of his recollection, "no article of Christian faith was impugned."

The only reply that Dr. Rainsford has made to his accusers is contained in a letter to a friend, which has been published by Bishop-Coadjutor Mackay-Smith, of Pennsylvania, and in which the New York minister says:

"I accept *ex animo* (*i.e.*, from my soul) all the articles of the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed, and I hold to the Mediatorship of our Lord, Jesus Christ, with my whole heart, and have made it, in fact, one of the cardinal points of my teaching. Whether in the method of expressing my beliefs I depart from established usage further than is wise, is a question for my ecclesiastical superiors."

This controversy has aroused deep interest in both the religious and secular world. A manifesto was promptly issued in Philadelphia by eleven leading clergymen who, without mentioning Dr. Rainsford's name, protested against certain reported "statements subversive of the Gospel and of the Christian faith," and reaffirmed their belief in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. The document was subsequently signed by 108 more clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania.

The Church Standard, the Protestant Episcopal organ in Philadelphia, is unwilling to commit itself to a definite conclusion until the facts of the case are better known. It comments, in part:

"It seems to be merely incredible that a man should compress into a discourse of little over twenty minutes so formidable an array of heretical teachings. Credible and intelligent persons deny that he gave utterance to *any* heresy. For our own part we have no knowledge on the subject; but this we say, that, if any of the signers of the statement above given were to be charged with heresy on no better ground than that of reports and general conversation, we should hold ourselves bound in common sense and Christian charity to ask him to tell, plainly and distinctly, what he did say, and what he meant when he said it, before we should arraign him before the bar of public opinion."

The Milwaukee *Living Church*, the High-Church organ, is much more severe. It assumes the guilt of Dr. Rainsford, and calls upon the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to repudiate his utterance. It says further:

"As for the unfortunate priest himself, he presents one of those unhappy difficulties which have frequently arisen in the history of the church. We do not call for an ecclesiastical trial. We have little confidence in those unwieldy proceedings, except where doctrinal grounds can be kept wholly out of the issue. But we do urge the extension toward him of that which, quoting another, we once before referred to as the 'cold-storage process.' Let orthodox churchmen, who hold to and revere the faith once delivered to the saints, simply drop him from the list of men available for public gatherings, until, at least, he is ready to atone for what he has done. That has been done before in New York, and it is the most successful plan for dealing, with a minimum of loss of souls, with those similarly afflicted.

"It grieves us bitterly thus to write of a priest whose early work in his ministry in this country was among the noblest successes the American church has known. Dr. Rainsford's raising of St. George's Church from the slough of failure is among the grandest chapters in our church history. Hand in hand we worked with him in the early days of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, when he would have given his right arm rather than speak words which would drive young men away from the religion he worked with all his might and with large success to extend. Slowly, year by year, then rapidly, we have marked the increase of this tendency on his part to speak unfaithfully of the religion he had sworn to maintain. Finally it has come to the pass that he almost never appears in public without violent abuse of orthodox Christianity. It is a sad, sad story, of the rise and fall of a Christian priest, unto whom much was given."

The national and local officers of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew have published a statement disclaiming responsibility for Dr. Rainsford's utterance. "The Brotherhood as a body," it says, "refuses to hold itself responsible for everything said by every priest of the church, who is invited to preach at such services. We have ourselves known unfortunate things to be said at official conferences of the church, but we were not so foolish as to blame the whole church for such unwise utterances."

The New York *Outlook* comes to Dr. Rainsford's defense in no uncertain terms. It says:

"For twenty years Dr. Rainsford has been preaching the Gospel in this city, with a fruitage which it is given to very few ministers of Christ in any church to enjoy. Measured by this very modern creed he may be a heretic; we do not know. But of his candor and courage no one who knows him has ever entertained a doubt, and we venture to say, from personal and somewhat intimate acquaintance with him, that, whatever he may think of the new creed so extemporaneously framed and so suddenly issued by this self-constituted council, there is no article in the accepted creeds of the Episcopal Church that he does not heartily and sincerely accept, and that the mediatorial work of Christ,

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which some of his critics have said he denies, is at once the foundation and the inspiration of his ministry."

The sympathies of the secular newspapers seem to be largely with Dr. Rainsford. The New York *Sun* declares:

"The accusation made against Dr. Rainsford, so far as we can make it out, is that he explained away the doctrine of the Atonement, and denied inferentially 'the mediatorial work of Jesus,' and, incidentally, took the view of the Bible of the so-called higher criticism. But the accusation lies against the whole distinguished school of theology to which he belongs, a school which now is prominent, if not predominant in every church of Christendom. Even the Pope has instituted a commission to weigh the evidences and conclusions its scholars have to present. We have seen no exact report of the remarks of Dr. Rainsford at Philadelphia, but there is no reason to believe that he swerved in the least from the position held by many of the most illustrious churchmen of this time or said anything which would have provoked surprise in any one familiar with theological teachings of men of the highest and most approved standing in the Anglican Church and the Episcopal Church."

The Boston *Transcript* adds:

"His raising St. George's Church from the slough of failure, as the editor of *The Living Church* admits, is one of the grandest chapters in the recent history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York city, but it has not been due to his greatness as a thinker, but as a lover of humanity, as an administrator and as a forthright, sincere preacher of a gospel of muscular, vital Christianity. His passion for reality, his irritation at all that is conventional merely for the sake of conventionality, his boldness in calling an ace an ace and a spade a spade, all make him disliked and distrusted by the traditionalists of his own church, and it is quite impossible for them to do him justice either when he errs or only seems to."

THE CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE growth of ritualistic practise in the Church of England, which came into special public prominence at the time of John Kensit's death in October last, is again a leading topic of discussion in religious circles. A bill has passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and seems likely to become law, which proposes to give the civil courts the right to recognize protests made by laymen against extreme ritualism, abolishes the bishop's right of veto, and provides that offending clergymen may be deprived of their livings. During the course of the parliamentary debate on this "Church Discipline Bill," it developed that incense is used in 393 English churches, and that various forms of extreme ritualism are practised in 71 more. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in supporting the bill, argued that the doors of the law in ecclesiastical matters should be opened to every subject of the realm, adding: "If you do not like interference in this matter, disestablish the church." Mr. Balfour, who opposed the measure on the ground that time should be given to the new Archbishop of Canterbury to carry out his plans for reform, sounded the ominous warning: "I do not know what the future of the church will be. I look upon it with the gravest anxiety."

Early in March a deputation of about a hundred and twenty members of Parliament waited on the archbishops of Canterbury and York at Lambeth Palace with a view to impressing upon the ecclesiastical authorities the necessity of prompt and decisive action. The Primate said, during the course of his reply to their appeal:

"There are some few men defiant of the episcopal authority and really reckless of the true Church of England spirit. I say to you deliberately to-day that in my view of such cases tolerance has reached—has even passed—its limit. The sands are running out. Stern and drastic acts are, in my judgment, quite essential. I desire that we should act, and act vigorously."

The English church papers are highly indignant at what they regard as an attempt of Parliament to "interfere" in ecclesiastical affairs. *The Guardian* says that the motive behind the bill is "anti-religious rather than Protestant." *The Church Times* declares that "the men who concocted the Discipline Bill" are "tyrants of the worst kind—religious tyrants, or, rather, men who indulge their lust for power in the sacred name of religion." It says further:

"The church is perfectly competent, and alone competent, to regulate her own internal discipline, and it is not for an assembly composed largely of unbelievers, sectaries, and avowed enemies of the church to dragoon the clergy. . . . The church has her constitutional rights obscured, it is true, by long neglect of them and by her supinely submitting to parliamentary infringement on her liberty. But the rights are there, and could be exercised again if churchmen were constrained by outward influences to rally together in their defense. Nothing perhaps will better serve that purpose than the determined effort of otherwise ill-advised meddlers to bring the doctrine and practise of the church absolutely under state control. When that is clearly perceived to be the real meaning of the assault upon our advanced guard, the main body will close up its ranks."

The whole matter is naturally regarded in a very different light by the non-conformist press. *The Christian Commonwealth*, in an editorial bearing the title "Church Anarchy," takes the view that the present agitation can only have the effect of bringing the English people one step nearer to church disestablishment. It says:

"The time will probably soon arrive when the nation will refuse any longer to allow Parliament to degrade the Christian religion. The number of those called churchmen who chafe under the yoke of the state alliance is increasing, and when it reaches a certain point the demand for liberty must become irresistible. . . . The Church of England is dependent on the will of the state, and is often derided by worldly men as being the mere creature of the state, while the clergy are frequently reminded that they are civil servants. In order to remedy this appalling humiliation many priests have lawlessly assumed independence on their own part, and the bishops have seldom attempted to repress such mutineers. What has now to be faced is an angry determination on the part of the Protestant party to prosecute the Romanizers. But it will once more be found, as during the deplorable scenes after the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act, that prosecution will be interpreted as persecution. The same old vicious circle is being described by the geometers of Erastian reform. The way of peace and order for the church has never been through the doors of any Parliament. It may be that before long Englishmen generally will be constrained to consider the philosophy of Cavour's famous formula, of 'A free church in a free state.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. DANIEL C. GILMAN, president of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, has been elected president of the American Bible Society.

BISHOP ROUXEL, who is in charge of the archiepiscopal see of New Orleans during the absence of Archbishop Chapelle, says that he is flooded with applications from the refugee religious orders in France, which are desirous of establishing themselves in Louisiana.

THE task of securing a successor to John Willis Baer as general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor has been accomplished after nearly six months deliberation. The choice has fallen upon Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, of Beloit, Wis. Says the Boston *Congregationalist*: "Of Swiss antecedents, a Western born and bred man, a Presbyterian but trained in a college identified with Congregationalism, he has already, tho not yet twenty-five years old, evinced unusual capacity as a public speaker and a skilful leader and worker along practical lines. Since his graduation from Beloit in 1901, he has assisted President Eaton as financial agent of the college. His Christianity is of that modest, earnest virile type which is in evidence to-day at so many of our American colleges."

THE REV. WILLIAM BURT, head of the American Methodist work among the Italians, was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel a few days ago, and received the decoration of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, as a token of his Majesty's appreciation of Mr. Burt's labors, extending over seventeen years. During this period he has founded thirty-three churches, a girls' industrial school with fifty pupils, a girls' finishing school, having 275 pupils; a boys' Methodist college and a theological school under the direction of Dr. Clark, all in Rome, and an industrial school for boys in Venice. The Methodist building in Rome, one of the largest in Europe, which was built to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the fall of the Pope's temporal power, contains two churches, a publishing house, and a home for ex-priests.

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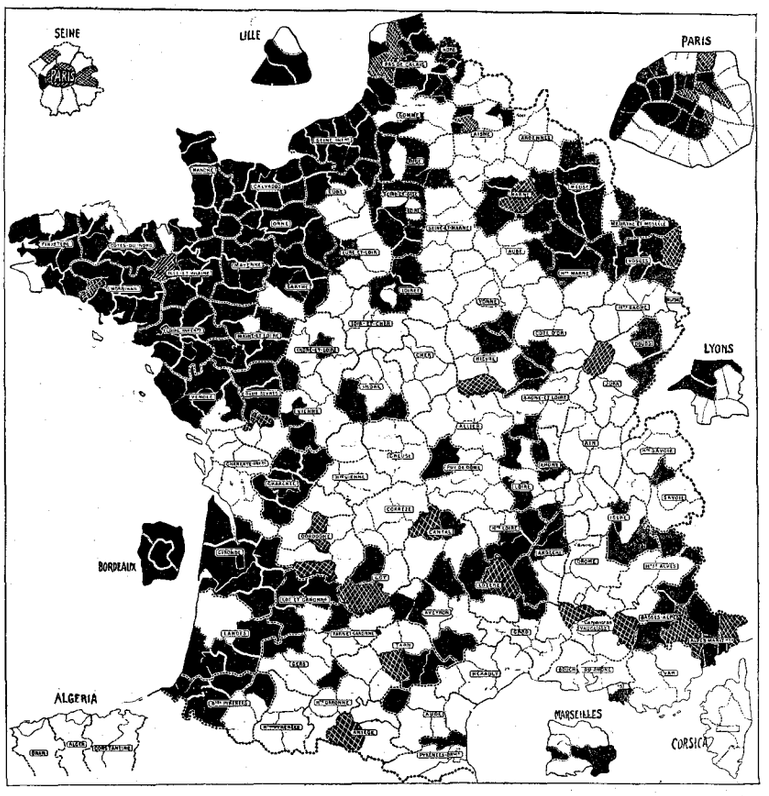
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

A POLITICAL storm of marked severity seems destined to burst over France. Separation of church and state, if not actually in sight, is within measurable distance, if we are to accept the views of those most competent to form an opinion. The Vatican and the Government at Paris are now confronting each other in a duel which, as one authority puts it, rivets the attention of the cultivated world and brings into action intellectual and moral forces of decisive importance to mankind. The recent victory of Premier Combes over the religious orders in the Chamber of Deputies is pronounced by an English observer "a greater event than the Czar's manifesto."

The facts in the case, which indicate that French anti-Clericalism has entered a totally new phase, were made the subject of a speech by Premier Combes. The Senate is having this speech placarded throughout France. It seems that two years ago the authorities in Paris had seven unsatisfactory papal bulls on their hands. These bulls, contemplating the canonical institution of seven Roman Catholic prelates, were so worded that the Pope was made by implication the absolute appointing power. But this power of absolute appointment is claimed by the French Government for itself under its interpretation of the Concordat, or treaty with the Vatican. All that was needed to correct the bulls in official French opinion was the erasure of a Latin pronoun—"nobis." The sixty or seventy bulls immediately following the ratification of the Concordat, with two or three exceptions, did not contain the pronoun. Subsequently, and up to 1870, the unfortunate pronoun showed a marked tendency to appear, while during the thirty years ending in 1901 it had become part of the natural order of things. Then it met the eye of M. Combes, who resolved to be rid of it. The seven unsatisfactory bulls were accepted under protest, and the Vatican was admonished to amend its Latin. But when M. Combes, who had meanwhile become Premier, picked up the last batch of bulls from Rome, the pronoun was there to beard him. The speech in which the head of the ministry laid these particulars before the senate is a proof, says the London *Times*, that the struggle against the religious orders "is but an incident in the policy which the Republican majority have adopted toward the church":

"What the final issue of that policy may be, what effects it may have upon the position of the Roman Catholic Church within and without the borders of France on the one hand, and what upon the internal affairs and the social life of that country upon the other, are subjects on which it would be rash indeed to form precise and positive judgments at present. All that seems certain is that the struggle will go on, and that, as it goes on, it must assume wider proportions and greater bitterness. The denunciation of the Concordat and the complete separation of church and state, so long desired by the extreme Radical and Socialist groups, may not be at hand, but these events, big with far-reaching consequences to both parties in the contest, seem distinctly nearer after the speech of the Prime Minister."



POLITICAL MAP OF FRANCE.

The districts in black are clerical; those in white are anti-clerical; shaded portions are doubtful. —*L'Illustration* (Paris).

The struggle that is impending was opened by the Premier with what is considered an impressive display of anti-Clerical power. An entire group of religious orders—those devoting themselves to teaching—were suppressed in one roll-call of the Chamber of Deputies. This happened just before the Premier's great speech on the Latin pronoun.

Immediately after that event M. Combes returned to the fray and the preaching orders were voted down, after which was sounded the doom of the industrial orders. The Socialist *Lanterne* (Paris) thus expressed the gratification of the more radical political groups:

"The religious orders have received a preliminary blow. Others must be dealt. After the religious orders of males come the religious orders of females, by no means the least pernicious. After the religious orders, the church. After the friar, the priest. After the fulfilment of the law against the religious orders, the termination of the Concordat and separation."

The Government is winning a great victory in the anti-Clerical battle, says the *Aurore* (Paris), organ of one of the political groups forming the dominant Republican "combine." The *Petite République* (Paris), organ of the eminent Socialist Jaurès, says the vote in the chamber suppressing the teaching orders as such was a historic act, marking the emancipation of the human intellect from superstition and error. The victory won on this great day will put new enthusiasm into the majority for the struggle that is coming. The Clerical papers revert to Robespierre and the Reign of Terror for comparisons appropriate to the state of their feelings. "Infamy is perpetrated," declares the *Gaulois* (Paris), a paper said to be under Jesuit influence. The *Libre Parole* (Paris), under Vatican influence, is of the opinion that the Free Masons, aided by the Jews, are overcoming the Roman Catholics. The *Autorité* (Paris) says the world is scandalized. Referring more particularly to the new difficulty that has arisen over the bishops and the Latin pronoun, the anti-ministerial *Journal des Débats* (Paris) remarks:

"M. Combes has spoken concerning the appointment of bishops. There may be differences of opinion on this point. Nevertheless, if one may judge the method of appointing bishops by the results obtained, it must be confessed that never were

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bishops more submissive to the laws than now nor more deferential to the authorities. One must have a skin as sensitive as the Premier's to complain as he does of a few cries of protest uttered by an insignificant number of prelates in the course of the abominable crisis we are passing through. No other clergy in any other country in the world would have carried submission to such lengths. The mode of nominating bishops, as it has prevailed for thirty years past, has certainly not created a hierarchy in revolt against the rights of the state."

In reply to criticism of this kind, the ministerial papers publish statements on behalf of Premier Combes, according to which the Vatican has repeatedly rejected for appointment to bishoprics the names of priests of the highest character and attainments. According to a statement in the *Petit Temps* (Paris), these priests were rejected as too liberal in their ideas, altho the Vatican refused to give reasons in any individual case. Among them were Father Pujol, "unquestionably one of the priests who most honor the French clergy by their character and talent"; Father Hennion, "the distinguished Hebraist"; Father Blampignon, "author of numerous valued works and worthy in every way of the high position the Government asked for him." Other priests, all pronounced "worthy and eminent," are mentioned by name as having been rejected in accordance with what the *Petite République* styles the purpose of the Vatican to force as bishops upon the French people the agents of its own political ultramontanism. The policy of arriving at a preliminary agreement before appointing bishops, we are further assured, was thus made impossible. The only remedy is complete separation of church and state. This, the *Rappel* says, presents a question which the Republican majority should settle without delay.

Meanwhile the Vatican is displaying firmness. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) says the objectionable Latin pronoun has an ancestry that goes back to the time of King Francis I., as the papal secretary proposes to remind the French Government. But the *Tribuna* (Rome) thinks the Vatican may find a way out of the difficulty, and it rather anticipates such a result. The Vatican's own organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, is non-committal as yet, but great significance is attached to what seems to be a semi-official utterance in the London *Tablet*, a Roman Catholic organ, which says that in the interests of peace the Holy See has yielded a good deal to the demands and importunities of France, but it is quite resolved not to yield upon this point of the pronoun.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FAILURE OF THE MACEDONIAN REFORM SCHEME.

WITH somewhat unexpected promptness the widely heralded scheme of Macedonian reform has turned out a failure. The verdict of the unofficial European press is unanimous on that point. The two Powers responsible for the scheme intend, nevertheless, to see the affair through. Hilmi Pasha has been appointed inspector-general "for the purpose of supervising the reforms." He has held important posts under the Turkish Government, and is described as "a man under fifty, who looks older." He spends fourteen hours daily in trying to reform Macedonia, a task pronounced hopeless (under the Austro-Russian scheme) by Victor Bérard, writing in the *Revue de Paris*:

"The people have ceased to believe in the oaths of the Sultan and the pledges of Europe. Educated in schools of every tongue and all religions, enlightened by trips of business or for study to the universities of the small adjacent countries—Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece—or to the great cities of Liberal Europe, a generation has grown up with a clear sense of its needs and of its rights. Seeing that for a century past all reform measures have proved illusory, discovering each year that promises in Constantinople are false and the utterances of European diplomacy hypocritical, this new generation places its faith only in revolution, in the annihilation of Turkish rule. This is not a thing to censure. During the past six years, from 1896 to 1902, the Sultan has promulgated and the Powers have approved four reform plans, and the general misery has only increased."

Now that the reforms have failed to command Macedonian support or to end existing evils, the question of what is to be done next presents itself. No very definite plan is forthcoming. The *Mouvement Macédonien*, an anti-Turkish organ published in Paris, urges a patriot uprising and prints sensational lists of robberies, murders, and crimes against women perpetrated by those Turkish troops styled bashi-bazouks. *The Spectator* (London) thus dwells upon the ominous aspects of the situation:

"The danger in Macedonia is admitted to be extreme, and it is a horrible one. According to one account, the Macedonians, driven mad by local oppression—part of which, it is due to justice to say, is not so much the fault of the Sultan, or even of the Pashas, as of the dread felt by local Mussulmans that they may lose their supremacy—intend this spring to rise in insurrection. If they do, the Porte must put that down, and it can only be done by letting the Albanians and the troops from Asia loose upon the refractory population. The horrors that may follow may shock all Europe, and may create an emotion fatal to Turkey, the Russian people in particular insisting that whatever the consequences their coreligionists shall be saved. According to another account, the coming insurrection is not self-generated, but is promoted by Bulgarian leaders in the hope that it may provoke the Turks into outrages which will bring the Russians, and indeed all Europe, upon them, as happened in 1887 in Bulgaria. Granting the existence of this extraordinarily wicked design, still the fact remains that there can be no security for life, honor, or property in Macedonia unless the province is placed, like the Lebanon, under the government of a competent administrator guaranteed by the great Powers against dismissal or interference. Opinion, we can scarcely doubt, would enforce this solution but for the concert, which paralyzes it by suggesting a compromise so weak that every Power which adheres to it doubts its success even for the immediate time. Britain and France hint that doubt pretty clearly in despatches, and Russia and Austria mobilize great bodies of troops, and, it is asserted, arrange far-reaching plans with a view to a 'possible, if improbable,' contingency, viz., the failure of the 'reforms.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CZAR'S POLITICAL IDEAS.

NICHOLAS II., mightiest of earthly monarchs nominally, has a personality that easily yields to any pressure. So says a well-informed Russian. To this M. Jaurès, the famous Socialist leader in France, adds that the Czar should summon a national convention of his people and by that means put an end to a situation growing more perilous all the time. M. Jaurès actually says that events are impending in Russia calculated to test severely the rhetorical effectiveness of some future Carlyle. Nicholas II. may tread the path that ended so abruptly for Louis XVI. But another authority reminds M. Jaurès that he applies "half-truths" to "a situation which he very imperfectly apprehends." We must not let our knowledge of the French Revolution mislead us into superficial judgments of the Czar's position, perilous as that position is.

It is impossible to read the mass of comment on the Czar, inspired in the European press by his reform manifesto, without coming to the conclusion that those who know the man are keeping their information to themselves. Easy as it is to pick up items of information here and there, it is difficult to put those items together consistently. But most authorities agree with the *Viedomosti* (Moscow) when it says that the Czar is devoted to the principle of autocracy. He would thus appear willing enough to do good, but it must be along the lines of benevolent despotism. And the *Tribuna* (Rome) says he is a striking contrast to Emperor William, in that he is not voluble to the public, but carries out his purposes unimpulsively and without show. From the same paper we extract this information:

"Nicholas II. was educated in accordance with the innovating

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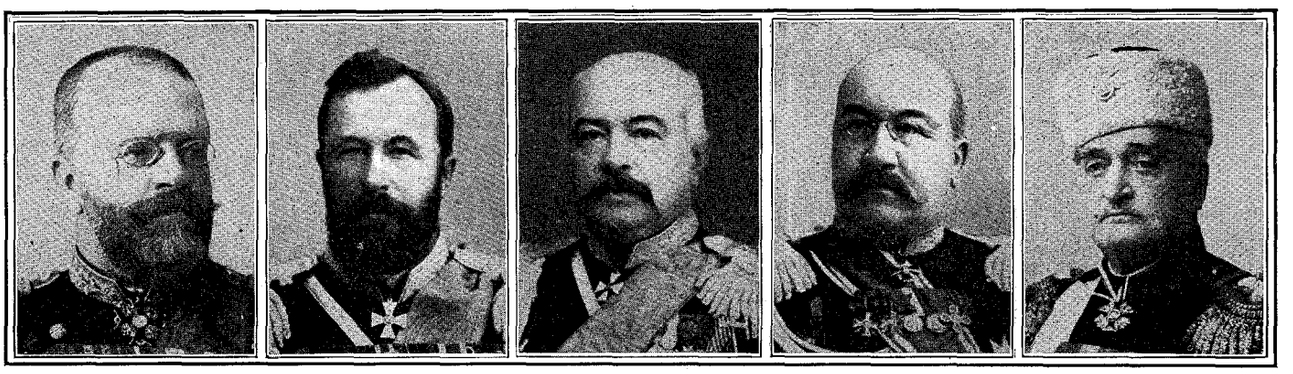

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF. He is an important factor in the creation of a great Russian navy.

GENERAL KOUKOPATKIN. As Minister of War he is suppressing liberalism in the army.

GENERAL DRAGOMIROFF. His ambition is to make Russia's army the finest in the world.

GENERAL SAHAROFF. Able upholder of the bureaucratic system of Russian rule.

GENERAL PUSHKIN. Bearer of a name honored in Russia's literary and military history.

MEN WHO WIELD THE CZAR'S POWER.

traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, traditions that have in view a constructive regeneration of Russia on despotic principles. Three Russian generals were detailed to educate him and he had a French preceptor. His days of study were marked out for him, hour by hour, with great care. He was given little time for recreation by day, and his evenings were spent in drawing, music, and fencing. He was taught no Greek or Latin, but living languages instead. His room was a small one. It contained an iron bed and a small table. By way of ornament, its walls were covered with pictures cut from illustrated newspapers and pasted by the young man himself."

When he came to the throne the young Czar was thoroughly imbued with the autocratic and religious spirit of his father, whose aims he wishes to realize. The Czar's father was no friend to constitutional rule and democratic ideas. Nicholas II. has even maintained his father's habits and characteristics. Like him he works hard, conscientiously, persistently. Physically he is small, but not weak. He has never had a serious illness. A very striking development of the Czar's character is his tendency to occultism, mysticism, and certain practises of the orthodox religion. He is said to have seen the spirit of his grandfather, the Czar Alexander II., who told him, from the other side of the grave, that the emancipation of the serfs was not such a great benefit to Russia, after all. Tales equally strange are told of the Czar's personal environment, which seems to react upon his political activity. Upon one aspect of his political activity, the influence of his advisers, valuable light is thrown by Mr. F. Volkhovsky, the Russian libertarian, writing in the London *News*:

"In Russia there is no homogeneous cabinet. Every minister is not only not bound to support the others, but, as a matter of fact, some of them are always at war with each other. Having no direct responsibility to the nation, being appointed and discharged exactly in the same manner as a landlord appoints or discharges a steward who looks after his personal interests, the Russian ministers, with few exceptions, vie with each other in the first place to get hold of the person of the Czar, as a means of obtaining supremacy in power. When the personality of the Czar easily yields to any pressure, as is the case at present, this contest for supremacy becomes fierce, and has a palpable influence on the policy of this or that minister."

Hence all the men about the Czar, army officers, ecclesiastical functionaries, civilian dignitaries, are engaged in a ceaseless struggle for favor and power at court. Various men come into prominence and importance, and some remain. But there are few who, like M. Pobiedonostseff, retain a moral hold for any length of time. The long and difficult name of this old gentleman comes into prominence from time to time as the evil genius of the Czar. M. Pobiedonostseff, as Procurator of the Holy Synod, greatly influenced the Czar's father, and he seems to have retained a hold over the Czar that speaks volumes in itself. When the Procurator announced his wish to retire last year Nicholas was much perturbed. "Among the falsest of political principles," wrote M. Pobiedonostseff not long prior to this time, "is the principle of the sovereignty of the people." Says the London *News* editorially:

"A despotism like that of Russia is the only type of government under which such a character as that of the Procurator could have political possibilities. Alike in his qualities and his defects he belongs rather to medievalism than to the twentieth century. He is as merciless as Alva, as bigoted as Laud, as unteachable as Philip II., as patrician as Lord Salisbury. The divinity that doth hedge a king is as unquestionable as holy writ. To his far-off vision the people are a rabble of ants who have nothing to do with the law except to obey it. Freedom either spiritual or civil is in his view the dangerous dream of revolutionists, and he crushed the dissenter as mercilessly as he crushed the nihilist. 'Resolute government' was the one remedy which he applied to all the ills of the state, and he would destroy the liberty of a people like that of Finland as readily as he would suppress a newspaper, crush a sect or ostracize a Tolstoy. With all his cold, calculating bigotry, M. Pobiedonostseff is a man of great sincerity, singular penetration within certain narrow limits, and unquestioned piety."

It was thought, remarks our contemporary, that when Nicholas II. came to the throne M. Pobiedonostseff would be one of the first to disappear. "That prediction was entirely falsified."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE LANDLORD FOR ALL IRELAND.

IT will be easier to understand the great Irish land bill now before the House of Commons if we consider what must happen in individual cases should the measure become law. Suppose a landlord and a tenant agree that $80 a year is a fair rent for a particular piece of land. That would make the property worth, at the rate of interest allowed in the bill, a little over $2,500. Landlord and tenant at once go before the commissioners appointed for this purpose, who look into the bargain. If they approve of it, the landlord receives $2,500 in cash—not in government bonds—and goes about his business. The tenant alone remains to be dealt with. For the next sixty-eight years, more or less, he must pay $80 annually to the Government. At the end of that long period his annual payment will drop to $10, but that sum of $10 must be paid yearly to the Government forever.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, who brought in this measure, thinks there will be about 400,000 individual cases of this kind. But many of the landlords will find themselves unable to sell at a fair price. Irish estates are apt to be held subject to old annuities and family claims which put an artificial premium upon the land. This artificial premium the tenant would not want to pay. Neither would the landlord like to go without it. So it is

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to be saddled upon the British taxpayer. The Chief Secretary for Ireland says the sum to be provided by the British taxpayer will be small—about $60,000,000 stretched over a long term of years. The Irish tenants think the Chief Secretary is mistaken. The British taxpayer should put up more money than that. So here we have one of the grand problems of the Irish land bill, and this is what *The Speaker* (London) says of it:

"It is doubtless necessary to offer the landlord some inducement which will make it practically certain that he will sell. Toward this bonus the state finds twelve millions [$60,000,000], but the tenant in his turn will contribute something like thirty millions [$150,000,000]. It is probable that Ireland will accept these terms to-day. The tenant is not likely to take a long view. He will pay under the bill in purchase instalments on an average 20 per cent. less than he is paying to-day in judicial rents. The immediate advantage is great; the moral atmosphere is for the moment favorable to concession and moderation. But we can have no security that this temper will endure. The bill fixes the rent which Irish farmers and cotters shall pay for a period of no less than sixty-eight years. The rent which is welcomed as an alleviation to-day may well become oppressive in half a century. A fall in agricultural values, an increase in foreign competition, the cheapening of ocean freights—any one of these causes would tempt the Irish peasant to regret his bargain. The leaders of this generation can not pledge their descendants; the excessive price which this bill awards to the landlords may seriously damage our security."

The enormous amounts of money involved in the bill are not to be handled in lump sums. It will take fifteen years to get the scheme fully started, and about a hundred years, perhaps, to wind it all up. During that long period there will be slowly evolving, if the principle of the bill be carried to its logical conclusion, one landlord for all Ireland—the state. Who and what will be that state, the British Government with headquarters in London, or an Irish executive responsible only to Dublin? That brings up another grand problem of the bill: its influence upon the Home Rule movement. The Conservative attitude on this matter is set forth by the London *Standard* in the following veiled language:

"One cardinal fact must be borne in mind if the bill is to have a successful course and to prove of real benefit to Ireland. Something more is necessary than the consent of the people of Great Britain to grant money, or engage their credit. The Irish must assist, and they must do so by treating Mr. Wyndham's bill as what in fact it is—an attempt to remove the causes of agrarian disturbance—and must not try to turn it into a stepping-stone toward something else of a wholly different character. In spite of the burden of taxation, we are ready and anxious to come to the help of Ireland in the task of removing the ancient incubus of an artificial system of land tenure. But we assume new responsibilities on the understanding that we are to reach a final settlement by means of them. If the bill is to be only an incident in a wider conflict with other and less innocent aims, the case will be materially altered. There will not be wanting politicians eager to distort the discussion on the bill into a debate of a purely political character, and who will invent pretexts for making the reform of land tenure an excuse for the establishment of political and administrative institutions of a more revolutionary kind than is required for the purpose of putting an end to double ownership. We look to Mr. Redmond to avert any maneuvers intended to pervert the bill into something which it was never meant to be. The imperial Parliament, by the confession of Irish members themselves, whether representatives of the tenants or not, is endeavoring to apply Irish ideas, and is doing so at some cost to the people of Great Britain. In return, we ask for a frank acceptance of good-will in Ireland. Whatever political aspirations the Nationalists may still cherish, they must not seek to promote them by means of a scheme which aims only at social reform."

This is an obscure mode of intimating that no Home Rule can be extracted from the land settlement. The national convention of the Irish party just held in Dublin and the tone of the Irish press indicate and even foreshadow a tendency to regard the land question and the Home Rule question as distinct and separate for the present. This attitude is particularly characteristic of *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), which announces that it must suspend judgment for the moment on the new land bill and at the same time prints a strong Home Rule editorial, in the course of which it says:

"The result of the next general election is almost certain to make the Irish party the absolute arbiter of the English House of Commons. Such a position will bring the Home Rule question to the front whoever is Prime Minister, and Home Rule will have fewer prejudices and vastly weaker influences to combat when next it becomes a live political issue."

The English press generally refrains from mixing the Home Rule and land questions. But *The Morning Advertiser* (London), a Conservative sheet, says "the British taxpayer may nevertheless look a little askance" at the money to be required of him. *The Scotsman* (Edinburgh) thinks otherwise. "The taxpayer," says this Unionist organ, "will be well inclined to take the most cheerful view of the moderate demand made on his pocket." The potent and authoritative London *Times*, however, is one of the papers which look at the subject in a spirit hostile to Home Rule. It says:

"There is a general desire to act liberally in promoting a settlement of the Irish land question, but only on the condition that it holds out a reasonably assured promise of security and peace. If whatever is granted is to be made only the starting-point of new claims, the British taxpayer will hesitate to commit himself to the enormous responsibilities involved in a general scheme for buying out the Irish landlords. That a class who have been so hardly treated by imperial legislation have a claim to be bought out we do not deny, but the operation—in any case a costly one—can not be undertaken unless there is substantially a certainty that it will produce the effect desired, that the reconciliation of classes in Ireland will be brought about, and that most of the difficulties of Irish government will disappear."

POINTS OF VIEW.

WOMAN IN AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.—"Every adult woman in Victoria will be entitled and invited to give a vote in the choosing of the second Commonwealth Parliament," says *The Argus* (Melbourne), in the course of a pessimistic editorial. "Nature has turned woman's curiosity and sympathy in non-political directions. They will vote—the matrons to please their male relations; the maids because also it is 'fun.' But they will not study politics."

THE NEXT PRESIDENT IN FRANCE.—Speaking of President Loubet, a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) thus broaches the subject of his successor: "When his time expires in 1906 will Waldeck-Rousseau, an unsuccessful candidate in 1895, be the fortunate man, or will an outsider again carry off the prize? The Republic has yet to stand the ordeal of a contested Presidential election. Hitherto it has had the good fortune of having sudden vacancies which have left no time for electioneering, for MacMahon, Grévy, and Casimir-Périer resigned, Carnot was assassinated six months before the expiration of his term, and Faure died in office."

OLD AGE IN DENMARK.—"In Denmark no respectable old man or woman need ever become a pauper; no respectable old man or woman ever crosses the threshold of a workhouse," writes Miss Edith Sellers in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). "Should a man—or a woman—who has completed his sixtieth year, find himself without the wherewithal on which to live, he applies to the local authorities not for pauper relief, but for old-age relief; and this, by the law of 1891, they are bound to grant him, providing he can prove not only that his destitution is owing to no fault of his own, but that he has led a decent life, has worked hard and been thrifty; and that, during the ten previous years, he has neither received a single penny as poor-relief, nor been guilty of vagrancy, nor of begging."

GREATNESS OF MUTSUHITO.—During the thirty-six years of his reign, the Emperor Mutsuhito of Japan, who is now fifty, has shown "insight and faith," says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), adding: "It was His Majesty's great good fortune, and the great good fortune of his country, that he succeeded to the throne at the very dawn of the 'era of enlightenment.' Had it been necessary for his father Komei to cross the bridge between the old and the new, the effort of breaking away from the traditions of the past, which had received the sanction of His Majesty's own practise, might have proved too great and would certainly have shocked the sense of congruity in some sections of his subjects. But Komei passed away from the scene of storm, struggle, and confusion just as the country had to choose between remaining in the shadow of the old or passing into the light of the new, and it was comparatively easy for his successor, then (1866) in his fourteenth year, to identify himself intimately with the changes of the time."

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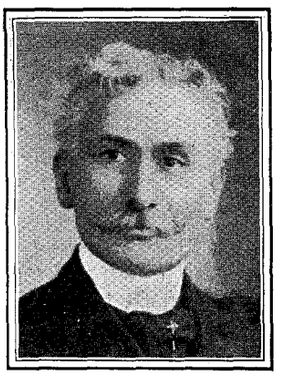
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

DOWN AMONG THE GEORGIANS.

THE SUBSTITUTE. By Will N. Harben. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 330 pp. Price $1.50. Harper Brothers.

A WHOLESOME, well-told story, altho one may question whether the hero, George Buckley, is not an almost impossible product of his early influences and surroundings. The ostensible interest centres in the love that grows up between young Buckley and Lydia Cranston, daughter of the proud Virginia family whose lot is temporarily cast among ordinary Georgians.



WILL N. HARBEN.

The soul-interest of the story, and its most unique feature, clusters around the character of a plain and prosperous Georgian, named Hillyer, who in a moment of rage and accident kills a man, escapes the penalty through the evidence of another man who risks perjury to save him, suffers tortures of conscience, and seeks atonement through doing all the good he can. He voluntarily educates young Buckley, the son of a disgraced father, in the hope of making his young manhood the substitute for all that he himself had lost.

The plot is somewhat fresh, many of the events unfolded come upon the reader as surprises, and throughout the story is the racy vigor that results from a true, deep knowledge of the region depicted and the mental grasp to project it. The local points of view of the people are effectually touched off. There is humor, not a little wit, and all those quaint turns of speech and reality of atmosphere that first brought Mr. Harben's work into notice.

The story is of value as another contribution to that line of fiction which helps to bring forward the sectional traits of our large and complex country.

A STRONG MAN IN A LONELY LAND.

CONJUROR'S HOUSE. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 5¼ x 7 in., 260 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. WHITE makes his appearance with a new tale before an audience favorably inclined to him on account of his first work, "The Blazed Trail." In "Conjuror's House," he takes us to that region of the Hudson Bay Company, so vast, so wedded to snow and ice and cold, so inhuman, which Parker familiarized us with in several of his earlier stories. Mr. White feels its fascination no less and depicts it with remarkable vigor. In this novelette, however, tho the character of those snowy reaches of desolation is an important factor in the *motifs* of the story, it is employed, in in the main, only as a setting, which lends peculiar enhancement to an intense and romantic love story, with few complications, but alive from start to finish.

Galen Albert is the Head Factor of the post on the Moose River, almost as absolute an autocrat over those snowy solitudes as the Czar of all the Russias is over his countless leagues. His fair-haired daughter, Virginia, had been with him at "Conjuror's House" ever since she had come there, a little girl from Quebec. Into that strange life bursts a splendid specimen of young manhood, Ned Trent, a woods runner, who has coursed through that pathless region "to the uttermost ends of the North, even beyond the Hills of Silence." It is love at first sight with them both.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

But Trent's appearance at "Conjuror's House" is an enforced one. He has been brought in by the employees and traders of the Hudson Bay Company for poaching on its mighty preserves. The law that forbids this is an unwritten one of the company's own making, but the measures taken for its enforcement are terrible and effective. When a Free Trader had been caught once or twice, the Hudson Bay Company sent him forth into the gaunt waste and took care that he should never come out! For the company controls the food and the Indians. This journey has come to be called *la Longue Traverse*, and to it Ned Trent was doomed.

The invention is good in this work of Mr. White's and the romance very engrossing. But the character of Ned Trent and of Virginia and of her old Scotch father, the factor, are the most fascinating elements in it. The dauntless energy and strength, the magnetic way with a maid which Ned Trent understood tho Solomon confessed that he did not, the fearless and gay spirit of the man make the strange *coureur du bois* a striking personality.

Tho Mr. White does not indulge in very detailed presentation of the past of "Conjuror's House," and dwells but little on the life of the gaunt region, the "color" of it invests the whole story and is conveyed with vivid veraciousness. Parker introduced the reading world of to-day to it, but this does not detract from the charm and interest of "Conjuror's House." In fact, if Sir Gilbert has really turned his literary back on this snowy North, where he gathered so many laurels that he could bestow an occasional one, it is only a pleasure to feel that there are enough left for Mr. White to make good harvest from.

A HEROINE WHO EFFACES HERSELF

MARTY. By John Strange Winter. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 338 pp. Price, $1.25. J. B. Lippincott Company.

MRS. STANNARD (John Strange Winter) long ago gave proof that she is mistress of a most respectable talent in the art of story-telling. She knows her world and all its little ways down to the very finger-tips, yet each successive novel only tends to emphasize the more certainly that her world is a small and confined one and that her desire to sound its depths seldom carries her beneath the conventional line. Marty, her latest heroine, is the daughter of an honest, resourceful woman, a lady's-maid who married a bank clerk and was soon left a widow with three little girls. Availing herself of her early knowledge of the "gentry," she establishes a business for the sale of their cast-off clothing to classes below who desire to cut a figure in their respective London circles. Her success enables her to give her children an education far above their social rank.

"JOHN STRANGE WINTER."

Marty, the eldest, a sound-natured, engaging little body of distinctly every-day limitations, captivates George Etherington, a "gentleman," whose people try to make the best of the situation. This is the basis; the outcome forms the whole substance of the tale. One feels that the author is sound regarding the minor life ethics she depicts, and that her point of view is true regarding the small chance of happiness in marriage for persons whose social habits and class traditions do not tally, and whose respective families can not blend.

As to the workmanship of Marty, it bears the general family likeness, not only in outline and plot, but in special features. Etherington reminds us in ways of Morgathroyd in "The Price of a Wife," while Marty emulates, in a way, the heroine of that same story by disappearing, hiding herself from the knowledge of a loving and distracted husband, by way of bettering a situation she does not know how to cope with.

When will novelists, especially women novelists, weary of playing with this time-worn, pet situation, and where do they find warrant for its use? Surely not in every-day life, where the women least able to conquer marital perplexities are prone to make the most noise about them and are the least willing to efface themselves from the world's eye.

A NOVEL OF QUIET FORCE.

THE LIGHT BEHIND. By Mrs. Wilfrid Ward. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 303 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

THIS charming story is from the pen of a Roman Catholic of England, and the spirit of Catholicism breathes through it delicately and logically, but not in the way of dogmatism. It is a novel by a Roman Catholic rather than a Roman Catholic novel. The quality in it that merits most praise is the suavity with which the writer blends into artistic unity human instincts, the conventions of London society, and psychological interest. That its effect is not more vitally felt by the reader is due to the perfect harmony of its elements—something akin to the admirable poise of a great lady whose serenity may not be duly appreciated as an expression of strength.

A second perusal leaves the reader more convinced of its grace and power. It is quite removed from the drastic and conscious assurance of Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is a study of soft grays suffused with a

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couleur de rose. The theme, morally tragic, is not emphasized by any violent gesticulation.

Mrs. Ward takes as her text these verses of "E. B. B.":

> "Dear God," she cried, "and must we see
> All blissful things depart from us or ere we go to Thee?
> We can not guess Thee in the wood or hear Thee in the Wind?
> Our cedars must fall round us ere we see *the light behind?*"

Lady Muriel Cheriton is unhappily married to a sensual, neglectful husband. Soon after the beautiful young woman of twenty has made what the world would call a brilliant marriage, the desolating ignominy of her position is enforced upon her. She has a friend, a worthy adviser, in Mr. Biddulph, permanent under-secretary in the Colonial Office, a widower. Almost following this exquisite young wife's realization of what she had drawn in the matrimonial lottery, she "had had opened to her a vision of joy and love, forbidden only by a vow already despoiled and desecrated by her husband." She found in Biddulph, at this crisis, stanch refuge, "in a tenderness that had the divine characteristic of never sparing her present suffering, any more than he could spare himself in her service. . . ." "He had saved her from the mirage, had bade her fix her eyes on a higher point, on the horizon between two worlds."

Lady Cheriton fights her fight and wins. "Instead of a beautiful, childless, forsaken, much-to-be-pitied woman, left on one side by the great man who had married her, she had reversed the positions." She had made herself the important person in his world, on his estates, till he feared her "with the impotence of a weak, sensual nature that struggled helplessly with one stronger than itself."

At the end of ten years, she "discovers" a young man, Henry Dacre. She takes up the youth, gets him placed and socially introduced, and then has him run as the Conservative candidate from Cheriton. Through the machinations of Horace Colquhon, who has mercenary interest in her separation from her husband, ugly rumors are set afloat among the constituency of Cheriton as to the relations between the Lady of the Abbey and this eloquent young Apollo. As usual, Lady Cheriton is the last to hear of this. After her years of struggle and fidelity, she finds herself appraised by her world as a faithless wife. Her noble spirit copes with the situation masterfully, but her heart is broken. The final act in the moral tragedy her life has been is splendidly conceived. She dies in a villa near Lake Como, and the part that Henry Dacre and her own husband play in that final scene is full of emotional intensity, and is most cleverly devised.

MRS. WILFRID WARD.

Mrs. Ward shows full knowledge of the world of London life and of the great book of human nature. Her characters are very definite and true, her observations acute and searching. If a subtle something which seems to muffle her voice in this work were removed, her power as a novelist would be wonderfully enhanced.

FROM INDIAN TRAIL TO NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

WASHINGTON'S ROAD (NEMACOLIN'S PATH): THE FIRST CHAPTER OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 215 pp. Price, $2.50. The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O.

HERE we have the third of that important and admirable series of historical monographs with which Mr. Hulbert is so notably enriching our national garner of research, along the lines of the great Historic Highways. The pages before us are devoted to an impressive study of Washington and his times, as observed from the road he opened across the Alleghanies in 1754; and on the threshold he addresses himself to one whom he imagines embarking to-day upon a journey from Cumberland, on the Potomac, across the mountains to Pittsburg on the Ohio—"the most historic highway of America, through scenes as memorable as any on our continent."

There are three thoroughfares from which to choose: first, the Cumberland Road, with its memorials of the gay coaching days; next, Braddock's Road, which was used until the Cumberland Road was opened in 1818; and lastly, Washington's Road, built over the famous Indian trail known during the first half of the eighteenth century as Nemacolin's Path. Between these three streams of human history "you may read the record of two centuries."

"Washington," says Mr. Hulbert, "was the original expansionist." Who knew the West as he did? Who discovered its possibilities; who so discerned, afar off, the part the West was yet to play in the commercial development of the seaboard States? Who else had traversed Nemacolin's little path before 1753? "Early in the eighties, Washington's correspondence shows that his attention was devoted, as never before, to the commercial promise of the Central West. We know how the great transportation companies struggle to-day to seize and hold certain strategic acres, only wide enough, it may be, for a single railway track. But who can believe that any portion of this Central West, covered with swamps and primeval forests, could have been so greatly prized a century and a quarter ago? Yet this was true." It was not the river-front at Cincinnati, nor the lake shore at Cleveland or Chicago; these could have been bought for a song. And what was, in that day, esteemed of priceless value could now be had for thirty dollars an acre. These were the portages between the Cayuhoga and the Muskingum, the Scioto and the Sandusky, the Maumee and the Wabash, and others. So important were these strips of land in the judgment of Washington that, by the famous ordinance of 1787, they were voted by Congress "common highways forever, and free."

ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT.

On one of the days near the end of October, 1753, Major Washington was commissioned by the Governor of Virginia (Dinwiddie) an envoy to deliver a letter to the commandant of the French forces on the Ohio; and that same day he set out on his journey, having engaged as his guide Christopher Gist, who knew well that "road of iron" through the mountains, and was perhaps the first white man to leave a record of it.

It was the main trail to the Ohio over which Gist now led the young Virginian envoy—a path that had no name until it took that of a Delaware Indian, Nemacolin, who "blazed" its course under the direction of Captain Thomas Gresap for the Ohio Company. Gist and Gresap! famous names on the roll of frontier braves in the annals of Revolutionary Maryland; "and in every act of the great world-drama now on the boards, this thin trail, with its blazed trees, shows in the foreground."

The building of the Washington Road was the crowning act of all that had gone before; it proved that a republic of loyal people could scorn the outworn theory that mountains are the imperative boundaries of empire.

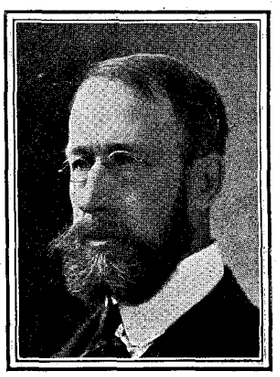
A MINING TOWN AND ITS BARROOM.

THE BLUE GOOSE. By Frank Lewis Nason. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 295 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. NASON has secured a striking name for his novel, and the impression it makes on the mind is not misleading. Chromatic freaks are, as a rule, "off" in their moral as well as their physical complexion, and Mr. Nason's azure bird is no exception. On the plate-glass window of Pierre La Martine's barroom in a Western mining-camp, "for the benefit of those who could not read, was a huge blue goose floating aimlessly in a sheet of bluer water." This popular retreat was a malevolent enough influence in that rough community with its lure of drink and the equally disastrous one of roulette and faro. But the wicked Frenchman added a third curse to these by running a furnace in his cellar and there refining gold which miners in the Rainbow Mill stole and brought to him.

One thing he had in his possession which rose superior to the vile surroundings, "Beneath the shadow of the wings of the Blue Goose dwelt a very plain woman, who looked chronically frightened, and a very beautiful girl who did not. The scared woman was Madame La Martine; the unscared girl passed for their daughter, but about the daughter no one asked questions of Pierre."

This girl, Elise, is the heroine of Mr. Nason's story. The Rainbow Milling Company is in a pretty bad way, and a strong fellow of twenty-eight, Richard Firmstone (*nomen et omen*) has been made superintendent with a view to rectify the abuses and slipshod ways that have crept in. There is a workman at the Rainbow, Morrison, who is a labor agitator, and in due time there is a strike. Mr. Nason has views on capital and labor, and is optimistic as to the present and the future of these opposing forces. These views are sane enough, but can not be regarded as very luminous aids to a practical solution of the struggle.



FRANK LEWIS NASON.

"The Blue Goose" is interesting as a picture of the phase of life it portrays, but there is not much originality in the story. Mr. Nason has a good, clean-cut way of writing, but some of his characters are rather overwrought and despite their pronounced individuality they do not ring quite true. Zephyr, for instance, a satirical miner with fine traits, has a fluency of speech and a font of metaphor perennially on tap which the reader feels is Mr. Nason's, not Zephyr's.

Elise and the strenuous young superintendent fall in love as a matter of course. The failure here to duly work up the theme is felt. The growth and processes of the passion are too slightly brought out. Yet this is what counts in a love-story. How this particular Jack wins his particular Jill constitutes the whole interest. Altho there is vivid enough "color," this lack of definiteness is felt by the reader almost as a grievance at times.

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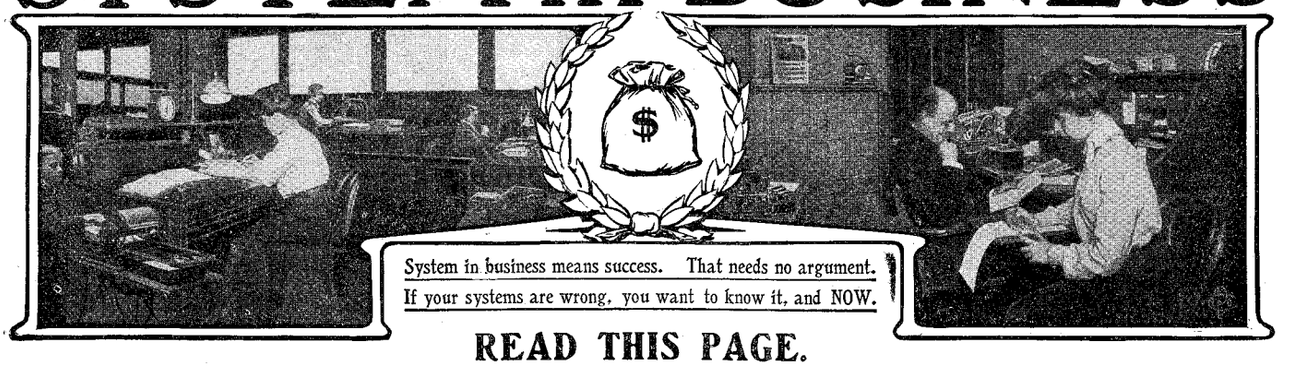
SYSTEM *in* BUSINESS



READ THIS PAGE.

We tell you here of methods that are new—practical methods proven so by actual test.

These systems have helped other bright business and professional men. They will just so surely help you.

To get the most work from yourself or from your employees you must have the proper tools for every purpose.

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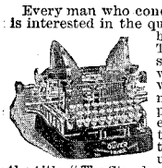

Time is money. This is particularly true in the commercial world. BAIRD'S NO. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. The receipt of correspondence, job time, the arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. The clock movement, being in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. Catalog 3 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.

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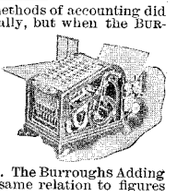
Some business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman," else the bother and leaks and breaks might offset the saving. Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work.

The ADDRESSOGRAPH is as necessary to the modern office as steam is to an engine. With it an office boy can do in one hour what it formerly took ten clerks two hours to do. It not only addresses envelopes in exact imitation of typewriting, but also fills in names on duplicate letters, prints names and addresses on shipping tags, pay envelopes, time tickets, monthly statements and loose leaf systems. Thousands of business houses now have their lists of names arranged for the Addressograph and kept by States or Territories so that printed matter can be speedily sent to any special list. Catalog 7 describes it, and illustrates its many uses. Write for it to-day.

For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 12,500 of these great time savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13.



There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. Business and comfort were not partners. But times have changed and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. MCCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTED SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. They give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

THE PROTECTOGRAPH will absolutely secure the integrity of your checks. It impresses a line like this:

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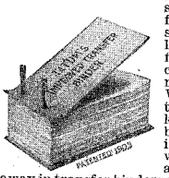
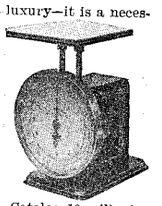
in strictly indelible ink upon any preferred part of the check so deeply as to make the line a part of the document itself. It is used by the U. S. Treasury and more than 10,000 financial and industrial institutions. Write for Catalog 15, which tells some things about check-raising and check-protection that you may not know.

Modern business methods presuppose a convenient and orderly arrangement of papers. By the most approved system all orders, forms and records are spread on punched loose sheets, which are filed and classified according to the varying needs of each business. While in active use these loose sheets are kept in holders if there be few, and in binders if there be many; and when old the sheets are consecutively filed away in transfer binders as permanent records. Ask for Catalog No. 16.

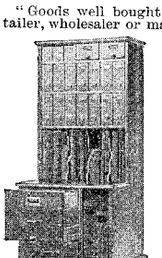


A postal scale is not a luxury—it is a necessity. The owner of a PELOUZE "MAIL & EXPRESS" SCALE will save its cost in a short time, and the heavier and larger his mail is the shorter the time will be. It tells the exact cost of postage on all mail matter. It weighs express packages up to 16 lbs. Whether your mail list is large or small, it will help you to cut down your stamp bill. Catalog 10 will give you useful information about Reliable Postal Scales.



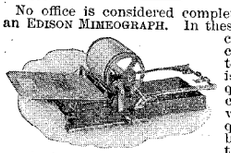
"Goods well bought are half sold." Retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer, you must buy close. All catalogs, circulars, and samples must be arranged so they can be found instantly. They must be together. And there is no way to keep them together that is half so simple as the Shaw-Walker Catalog System—no other way so inexpensive.

Write now for Catalog 20 and learn all about it. If your business is small, a small system will do. It costs little. For a large business you can afford a larger outfit. for the saving will be more. Ask *now* for Catalog 20.



The little things in an office sometimes save the most time, labor and money. RUBBER STAMPS, NUMBERING MACHINES, ETC., suited to your business, will aid you in a countless number of ways, and at little cost considering the valuable service they can render. There is system in using stamps, too, that you ought to know about. An ingenious little holder called "Rex" keeps them in order, clean and handy. The best ideas on Rubber Stamps and kindred articles are described in Catalog 12. If you send for this catalog you will receive not only the latest ideas, but will be kept informed of new schemes that are being constantly originated in the leading houses.

No office is considered complete without an EDISON MIMEOGRAPH. In these days of commercial competition there is no surer, quicker or cheaper way of quickening business than by employing the many means offered by this valuable machine. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You probably will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement, or better still write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.



No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw-Walker vertical letter files better than flat sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 19. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. The book is concise, terse, yet complete. Costs the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it but they will do so gladly if you simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.

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"Notes from Nature's Lyre."—Howard Beck Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Ethics of the Body."—George Dana Boardman. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1 net.)

"David and Bathshua."—A drama by Charles Whitworth Wynne. (The Knickerbocker Press.)

"Black Hills Ballads."—Robert V. Carr. (Reed Publishing Company, Denver.)

"The Pre-Historic Races of America."—Vol. I., Rev. Dr. E. S. Curry, Christy, Mo.

"The Enjoyment of Art."—Carleton Noyes. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Justus Falckner, Mystic and Scholar."—Julius F. Sachse, 4428 Pine St., Philadelphia.

"The Keswick Movement."—Arthur T. Pearson. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $0.50 net.)

"The Poems of Philip Freneau."—Vol. I., edited by Fred Lewis Pattee. (The Princeton Historical Association.)

"Christopher Columbus."—Vol. I., John Boyd Thacher. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 3 volumes, $9 per volume.)

"The Care and Feeding of Children."—L. Emmett Holt. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.75.)

"The Stirrup Cup."—J. Aubrey Tyson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"Advent and Ascension." — D. W. Founce. (Eaton & Mains, $0.75.)

"Everyman."—A moral play. (Fox, Duffield & Co., New York.)

"The Constitutional Ethics of Secession" and "War is Hell."—Charles Francis Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., paper, $0.25.)

"American Masters of Painting."—Charles H. Coffin. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $3 net.)

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By the Will of the Lord,
Out of the infinite
Bounty dissembled,
Since Time began,
In the Hand of the Lord,
Speed!

Speed as a chattel:
Speed in your daily
Account and economy;
One with your wines,
And your books, and your bath—
Speed!
Speed as a rapture:
An integral element
In the new scheme of Life
Which the good Lord, the Master,
Wills well you should frame
In the light of His laugh
And His great, His ungrudging,
His reasoned benevolence—
Speed!
Speed, and the range of God's skies,
Distances, changes, surprises;
Speed, and the hug of God's winds
And the play of God's airs,
Beautiful, whimsical, wonderful;

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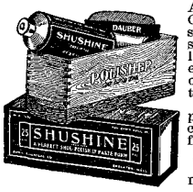

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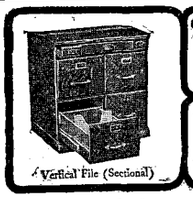
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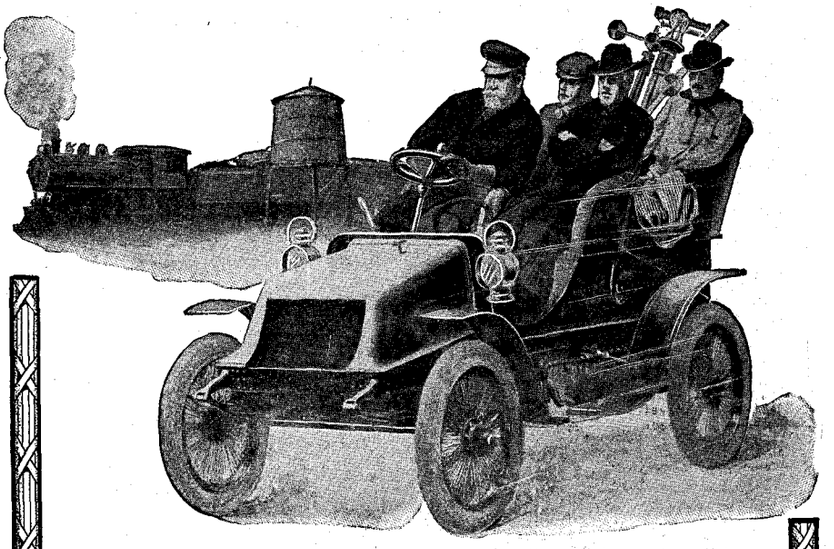
With a thrust in the throat
And a rush at the nostrils;
Keen, with a far-away
Taste of inhuman,
Unviolable vastitudes,
Where the Stars of the Morning
Go singing together
For joy in the naked,
Dazzling, unvisited
Emperies of Space!
And the heart in your breast
Sings, as the World
Slips past like a dream
Of Speed—
Speed on the Knees of the Lord.

. . . . . .

Trim, naked Speed!
Speed, and a victory
Snatched in the teeth
Of the Masters of Darkness.
For the antient, invincible
Spirit of Man,
Stern-set, adventurous,
Dreaming things, doing things;
Strong with a strength
Won from tremendous
And desperate vicissitudes,
Out of unnumbered,
Unstoried experiences;
Fighting the one fight,
The last and the best fight,
Hard, and by inchmeal
Winning it steadily,
Corner by corner,
Here a snatch, there a bit,
Over the black, irresistible
Legions of Death,
The impassive, unfaltering
Captains and Companies
Of the primordial
Powers of the Princedoms
And Thrones of the Grave—
Fair in the Eye of the Lord.

For the Heart of Man
Tears at Man's destiny
Ever; and ever
Makes what it may
Of his wretched occasions,
His infinitesimal
Portion in Time,
His merely incomputable
Shred of Eternity,
His ninety-ninth part,
If you count by God's clock,
Of a second on Earth
In the lust and the pride
Of God's garment, the Flesh.
So Woman and War,
And the Child (the unspeakable
Promise and proof
Of a right immortality),
Learning and Drink,
And Money and Song,
Ships, Folios, and Horses,
The craft of the Healer,
The worship of God
The things done to the instant
Delight of the Devil,
And all, all that tends
To his swift-to-come, swift-to-go
Glory, are tested,
Gutted, exhausted,
Chucked down the draft;
And the quest, the pursuit,
The attack, and the conquest,
Of the Unknown goes on—
Goes on in the Joy of the Lord.

. . . . . .



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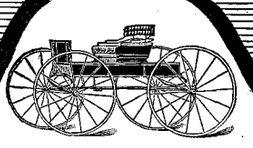

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Superb fellow creatures;
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In her pipes and her cylinders.
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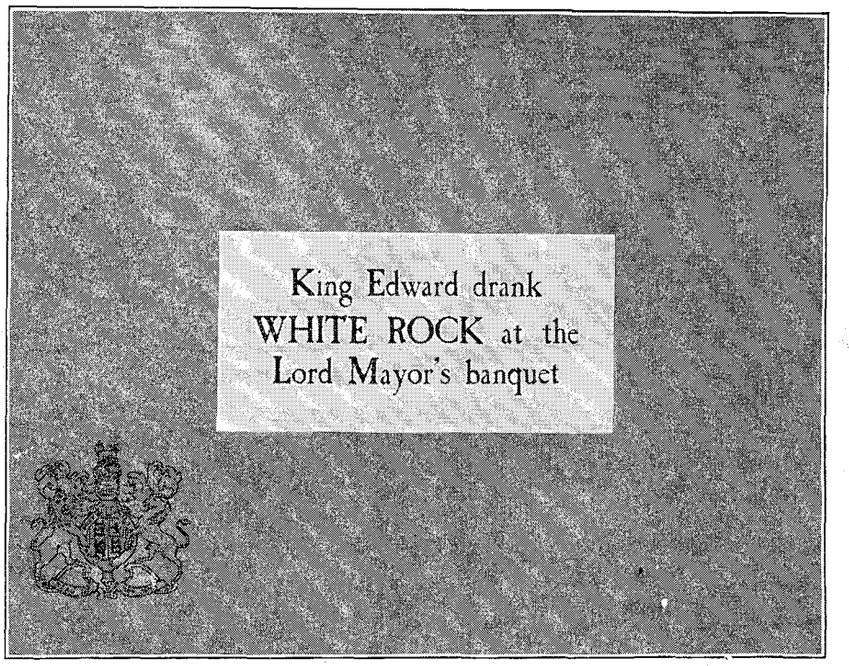
On fire with discovery.
Filled full with the fruits
Of a hundred fat years,
And mad with the dreams
And desires of To-Day
Hath toiled itself dull
To achieve her components.
She can stop in a foot's length;
She steers, as it were
With a hair you might pluck
From your Mistress's nape;
She crawls, if you please
So to lightly her virtue,
At your Mistress's pace
When she goes for a stroll,
Which is partly on Earth
And partly, She dreaming
Of You, in broad Heaven.
Yet ask but a sign,
But a proof of her quality,
Handle her valves,
Her essentials, her secrets,
And she runs down the birds
(You can catch them like flies
As, poor wretches, they race from you!);
Ay, and becomes,
As the Spirit and Mind
Of God's nearest approach
To Himself hath so willed it,
The Angel of Speed—
Speed in the Laugh of the Lord.

There be good things,
Good things innumerable,
Clutched like an alms
In the hand of the Master;
And at times, when He feels
That His creatures are doing
Their best to assert
Their part in His dream,
He loosens His fist,
And a miracle slips from it
Into the hands
Of His adepts and servants.
Thus, in late years,
Smiling as *Corot*,
Smiling as *Lister*,
And *Tolstoy* and *Rodin*,
And *Pasteur* and *Strauss*
(That with his microbes.
This with his fiddles!),
Tugged at His fingers
And worked at His meanings,
Thus has He slackened
His grasp, and this Thing
This marvelous Mercédes,
This triumphing contrivance,
Came to make other
Man's life than she found it:
The Earth for her tyres
As the Sea for his keels;
Alike in the old lands,
Enseamed and with wheel-ways
Of thousands of dusty
And dim generations,
And in the new countries,
Whose Winds blow unbreathed,
And their Lights come first-hand
From our Father, the Sun.
Thus the Mercédes
Came, O, she came,
This astonishing device,
This amazing Mercédes,
With Speed—
Speed by the Grace of the Lord.

So in the Eye of the Lord,
Under the Feet of the Lord,
Out of the measureless
Goodness and Grace



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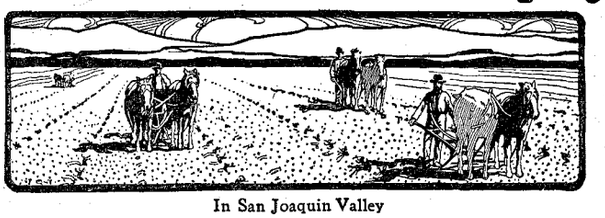

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In the Hand of the Lord.
Speed!
Speed on the Knees,
Speed in the Laugh,
Speed by the Gift,
Speed in the Trust of the Lord—
Speed!

—In *Harper's Weekly* (reprinted by special permission).

PERSONALS.

The Page's Answer.—Rear-Admiral Farquhar, says the New York *World*, told the following story of an incident of Lord Beresford's visit to this country at the Army and Navy Club the other evening:

"When Lord Beresford went to Newport he was a guest of a distinguished American woman who is a stickler for form. Among her retinue of servants she had a number of pages constantly to attend to the wants of her guests. She had just engaged a new page a short time before Lord Beresford's visit, and she was very careful to impress upon him the proper ceremonial of his duties.

"'Now,' she said to the boy one day, 'when you go to Lord Beresford's room and he asks who it is, you must say, 'The boy, my lord.' Well, the boy did his best to burn this injunction into his developing gray matter, and after a while he could repeat his little lesson backward.

"When he first knocked on the distinguished guest's door, however, he was suddenly taken all a-tremble, and when Beresford called out 'Who is it?' he replied in a high-pitched voice that rang through the house, 'The Lord, my boy.'"

The Uncommercial Liszt.—Artistic folk frequently have vague notions about business. Some of them, says *Collier's Weekly*, are quite ignorant of it, others utterly indifferent to it, and others yet hate the very name of it.

One of the last-named category was Liszt. He had returned from a successful tour, and Princess Metternich, the wife of the celebrated statesman and diplomatist, was questioning him regarding the concerts he had been given abroad.

"I hear," she said, "that you did good business in Paris?"

To which Liszt gave the tart reply: "I only played some music there. Business—that I leave to bankers and diplomatists."

To another lady the musical cleric gave a still more sarcastic answer. "Ah, Abbé," she sighed, "what a great fortune you would make if only you could be induced to go to America to play!"

"Madame," returned Liszt, "if you stood in need of that fortune, believe me, I would go at once."

Josef Hoffman Starves at Dinner.—Josef Hoffman, the pianist, is the most democratic chap in the public eye, says Charles Bloomingdale, Jr., in his "Little Stories of the Stage" in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Bloomingdale tells this story of the pianist:

One evening about half-past five he sat and chatted in the corridor of the hotel. He had a dinner engagement and he did not relish the prospect.

"I hate course dinners," he said. "Down you sit in front of the oysters, toy with one, get it on your fork, eat it. Then the woman to your right asks your views of Italian music. You start in to chat, and before you know it some waiter has whisked your oysters away, and put a plate of soup in front of you. One mouthful of that, and the lady to your left speaks of the time she was in Berlin two years ago. Has there been much change in the city in two years? You're interested, and begin to talk Berlin to her. Just as you're growing enthusiastic along comes the waiter, takes your soup and deposits the fish. At the same time your *vis-à-vis* queries to you concerning Strauss—what is Strauss's standing in Vi-

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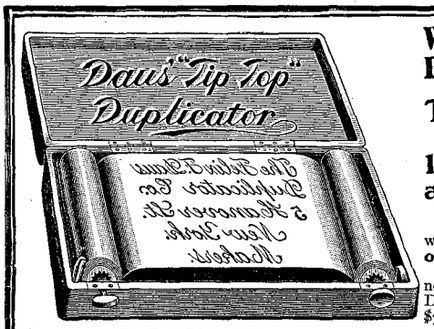

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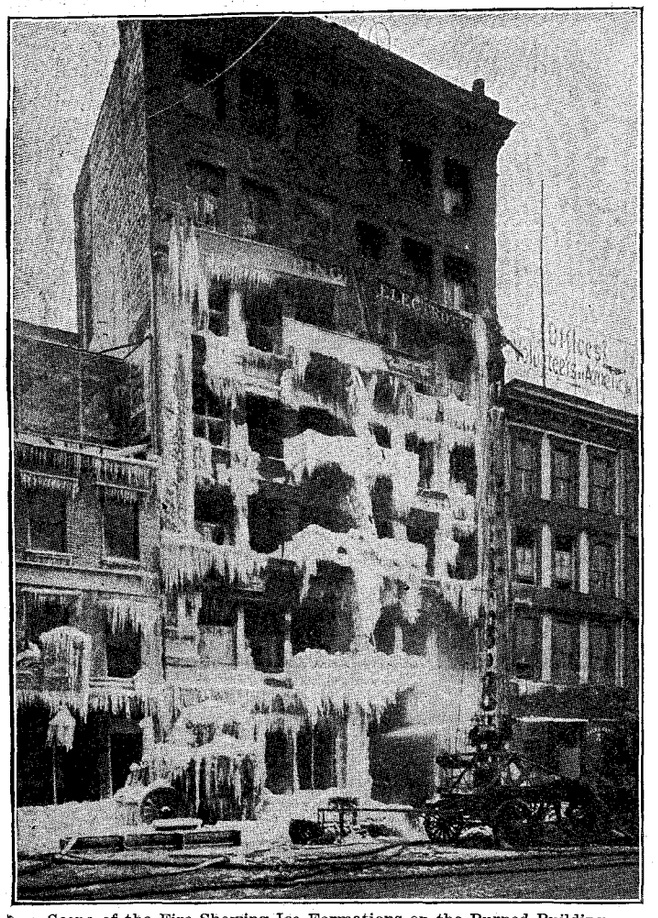

Scene of the Fire Showing Ice Formations on the Burned Building.

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enna? You try to tell her—the conversation veers to waltz music against march music—and Sousa crops into the talk—and away goes your fish untasted.

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Lorenz's Account of a White House Scene.—Dr. Lorenz, famous "bloodless surgeon," recently told a Vienna club of his experiences in America. According to a despatch to the New York *World*, he said that while returning to his hotel late one evening, in Chicago, he noticed a big policeman following him. The doctor continued:

"I turned and said, 'Good evening, sir.' 'Are you the famous doctor, of Vienna?' he asked, roughly. I could not add perjury to my other crimes, so I replied, 'Certainly.' The next instant the policeman seized my hand in a grip of steel, as if he wanted to crush it. I yelled with pain and tried to pull my hand away. Furious at this assault, I began to growl in German about the outrageous treatment I received in this country. The policeman drew back abashed and said, as politely as he could: 'I would only like to shake hands with you.'"

Some time later the doctor was waiting in the White House to be received by the President. Of this he said:

"I shall never forget the moment when a door opened suddenly and there appeared in the doorway, clad in a long, plain frock-coat, a tall and broad figure that bore an unmistakable resemblance to my Chicago policeman. The smiling mouth displayed a threatening row of dazzlingly white teeth, a formidable pair of jaws, and was shaded by a short moustache. The resemblance to my gigantic Chicago policeman was really startling. Only the helmet was lacking. But I knew whom I had before me.

"Mr. Roosevelt walked quickly toward me, and said: 'Are you the famous doctor of Vienna? Let me shake hands with you. Just this morning Mrs. Roosevelt spoke of you.' And the President shook my hand heartily.

"It was rude, but I could not help laughing in the President's face. Mr. Roosevelt not only looked like my Chicago policeman, but he employed exactly the same mode of greeting. The conversation was unconventional, without the slightest formality. One of the gentleman present, a high dignitary, kept his hand in his trousers pockets and another rested his knee on a chair and rocked it back and forth. All this seemed strange to me."

Coming Events.

April 21.—Convention of the National Academy of Sciences, at Washington.

April 29.—Convention of the American Antiquarian Society, at Boston, Mass.

May 3-7.—Mississippi Valley Trap-Shooting Tournament, at Vicksburg.

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May 4.—Convention of the National Cigar Leaf Dealer's Association, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Convention of the Amalgamated Street-Railway Employees' Association, at Pittsburg.

Convention of the National Tube-Workers' Association, at Pittsburg.

May 5.—Convention of the Medical Editorial Association, at New Orleans.

Convention of the Tin-Plate Workers' Protective Association, at Anderson, Ind.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

April 6.—Albanians massacre the Christians at Okhrida.

Macedonian agents cause a stir in the town of Monastir, notwithstanding the presence of Turkish troops.

April 8.—Albanian leaders promise the Sultan's Commission to maintain order.

April 11.—M Stcherbina, the Russian consul at Nitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian sentinel, dies.

April 12.—Hilma Pasha, the new inspector general of the Sultan's reform movement in Macedonia, speaks on the Macedonian situation.

April 20 is the date set for the general revolutionary outbreak in European provinces of Turkey.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

April 6.—A stormy scene occurs in the French Chamber of Deputies over the alleged suppression of a letter during the Dreyfus trial.

A general strike of the transportation employees in Holland is ordered; troops are called out to guard the railways, stations, and wharves.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the American Ambassador in Paris, dies suddenly.

April 7.—The strike in Holland assumes greater proportions.

The French Minister of War announces the Government's willingness to reopen the Dreyfus case.

The English Educational Bill passes its first reading in the House of Commons.

King Alexander of Servia makes some sweeping changes in the country's laws.

The new Chilian ministry is formed.

The American Government's proposed silver bond for the Chinese indemnity is disapproved by the Powers.

The Rev. Right George Montgomery is appointed Catholic Archbishop of Manila.

April 8.—Many of the strikers return to work in Holland; the workingmen's committee offers to call off the strike if the anti-strike bills were abandoned.

An offer of arbitration is favorably received by the leaders of the striking typesetters in Rome, and the general strike will probably be ended.

King Edward arrives in Gibraltar from Lisbon.

The Russians evacuate the second section of Manchuria.

Emperor William retires von Holleben as Ambassador to the United States.

The Dominican troops capture a suburb of San Domingo.

April 9.—*Shamrock III.* beats *Shamrock I.* by

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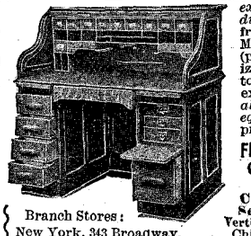

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seventeen minutes in a trial spin over a thirty-mile course.

The Netherlands Parliament seconds the Anti-Strike bill.

The funeral of Mrs. Horace Porter takes place in Paris.

Mexican railroads prepare a petition to their Government for permission to increase their rates.

Five thousand Moroccan insurgents attack Frajana and are repulsed.

April 10.—A second attempt is made by the government troops to capture San Domingo City, but without success.

The workingmen's committee proclaim a cessation of the general strike in Holland.

Venezuelan rebels capture the city of Barquisimeto.

A plot to kill the King of Servia is discovered at Belgrade.

April 11.—Anti-Strike bills are passed by the First Chamber of Holland and signed by Queen Wilhelmina.

The Danish royal commission, which visited the Danish West Indies, finds the islanders favorable to cession to the United States.

M. Revoil, French Governor-General of Algeria, resigns his office.

April 12.—Serious strikes break out in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor of Japan reviews the Japanese fleet.

Domestic.

April 6.—The President passes through South Dakota, speaking at Sioux Falls.

Municipal elections are held in Ohio and in several other Western States.

The new Chinese Minister arrives in Washington.

April 7.—The President speaks at Fargo, N. D., on "The Phillipines and the Army," speaking highly of Governor Taft's work.

H. H. Hanna, of Indianapolis, is appointed one of the commissioners to the monetary conference to advance the Mexican-Chinese currency plan.

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation is made public.

The Panama Canal Company makes a request upon the United States for back pay for work on the canal since the report of the Canal Commission,

Carter H. Harrison is reelected mayor of Chicago.

April 8.—The President enters the Yellowstone Park, where he expects to spend sixteen days.

Wind-storms in Arkansas and Alabama kill more than a score of persons.

Secretary Root announces the names of officers of the army general staff.

The inquiry into the Post-Office Department methods unearths several scandals.

Miss Clara Barton is suspended from membership in the Red Cross Society.

April 9.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at St. Paul, decides the Northern Securities case in favor of the United States.

The explosion of a twelve-inch gun on the battle-ship *Iowa* kills three men, and wounds five.

The special Panama Canal Committee sails for Colon, to inspect the route for the canal.

April 10.—President J. J. Hill, of the Northern Securities Company, expresses the opinion that the merger will win before the United States Supreme Court.

April 11.—The cup-defender *Reliance* is successfully launched.

Fresh charges are made in the Post-Office Department scandal, and the promotions in the New York office are held up, pending the result of the investigation.

Most Rev. George Montgomery declines the appointment as Archbishop of Manila.

April 12.—J. M. Beck resigns his office of Assistant Attorney-General.

American Dependencies.

April 10.—*Philippines:* Captain Pershing's force, on the island of Mindanao, captures the fort at Bacalod.

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CHESS.

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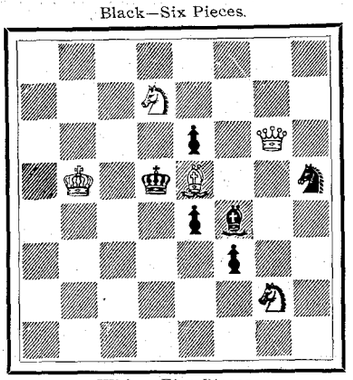
Problem 827.

By C. H. WHEELER, CHICAGO.

From *Checkmate.*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

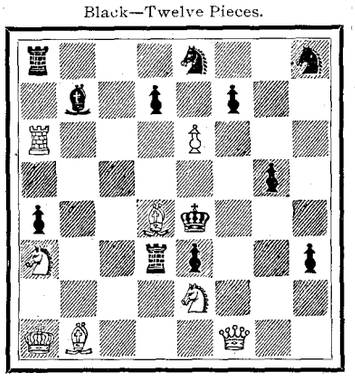
8; 3 S 4; 4 p 1 Q 1; 1 K 1 k B 2 s; 4 p b 2; 5 p 2; 6 S 1; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 828.

First Prize *Aftonbladet* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

r 3 s 2 s; 1 b 1 p 1 r p 2; R 3 P 3; 6 p 1; p 2 B k 3; S 2 r p 2 p; 4 S 3; K B 3 Q 2.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 821. R—B 5.

No. 822.

P—B 7	R—Kt 4 ch	Q—Q Kt 6! mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
B—Kt sq	P x R	
.....	R x P!	B—K 5, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
P—K 3	K x R	
.....	.....	K—B 4, mate
2. ———		3. ———
Other		
.....	B—K 5, ch	Kt x P, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
P x R	K x B	
.....	B—K 5 ch	P—Q 4, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
P—B 5	K—B 4	
.....	Q—Q 2!	Kt—B 2, mate
1. ———	2. ———	3. ———
P—Kt 7	P x Q	
.....	.....	Q—K B 2, mate
2. ———		3. ———
P—B 5		

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry,

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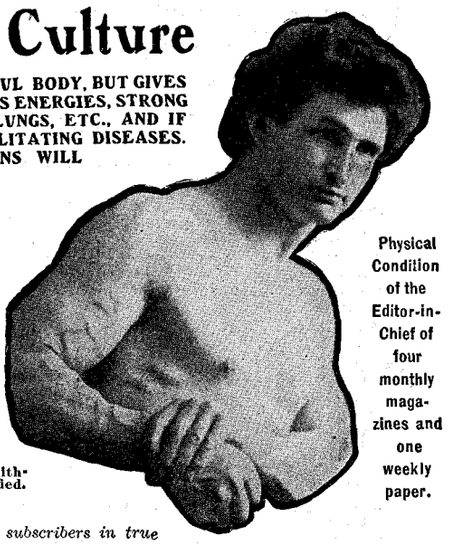

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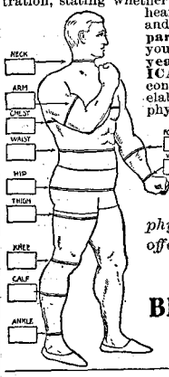

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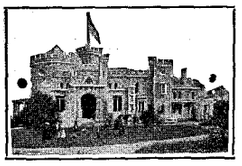

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1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	21 R—K B sq	B—R 3
2 K Kt—B 3	P—K 3	22 B—Q 3 (a)	R—Kt 6
3 P—Q 4	P x P	23 Q x R (b)	B—R 5
4 Kt x P	K Kt—B 3	24 B x B (c)	B x Q ch
5 Q Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	25 P x B	Q x B
6 Kt x Kt	Kt P x Kt	26 R—K R sq	R—K Kt sq
7 P—K 5	Kt—Q 4	27 R x P ch	K—B 3
8 Kt—K 4	Q—B 2	28 R—R 6	K—Kt 4
9 P—K B 4	P—K B 4	29 R x Q P ch	P x R
10 PxPen pas	Kt x P (B 3)	30 R x Q	K x R
11 Kt x Kt ch	P x Kt	31 K—B 2	K—Kt 4
12 Q—R 5 ch	K—Q sq	32 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
13 B—Q 2	P—Q 4	33 K—B 3	P—Q 5
14 P—B 4	R—Q Kt sq	34 B—Q 2	K—Q 4
15 Q—R 4	B—K 2	35 B—K sq	R—Q B sq
16 B—B 3	Q—Kt 3	36 P—K Kt 4	P x P ch
17 B—K 2	K—Q 2	37 K x P	R—B 7
18 P x P	B P x P	38 P—Kt 3	P—Q 6
19 R—Q sq	K R—Kt sq	39 K—Kt 5	P—Q 7 wins.
20 Q—R 3	P—B 4		

Comments.

(a) Had he seen what was coming he would have played Q—B 3.

(b) If P x R, then Q—K 6, ch. 24 B—K 2, Q x B, mate.

(c) If Q x B, mate in two moves.

Answers to Correspondents.

P. D. T.—Solution of problems is given two weeks after problems are published. If you do not find your name in the solvers' list you either did not send solution, or it was received too late.

D. H. W.—The editor of *The American Chess Weekly*, Mr. Emil Kemeny, attended the late Monte Carlo Tourney. We do not know whether or not he intends to resume the publication of *The Weekly*.

J. A. W.—*The British Chess Magazine*, Leeds, England; and *Checkmate*, Prescott, Ont., Can.

R. S. H.—The German notation is as follows: the Files are designated by letter (beginning at left hand) a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. The rows are designated by numbers (beginning at left hand), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. For instance:

1. P—K 4	P K 4
2. Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3. B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3

the English notation, reads:

1. e 4	e 5
2. s f 3	s c 6
3. B b 5	s f 6

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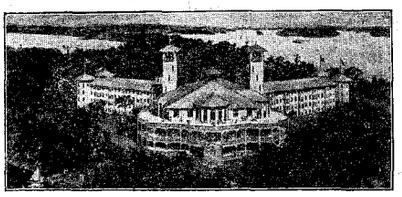

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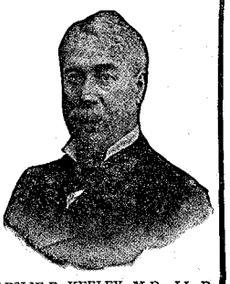

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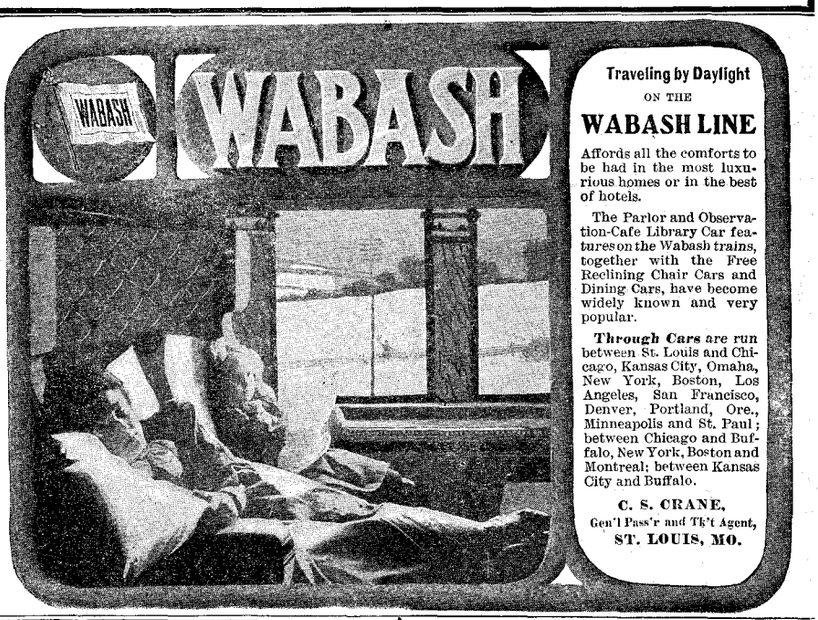

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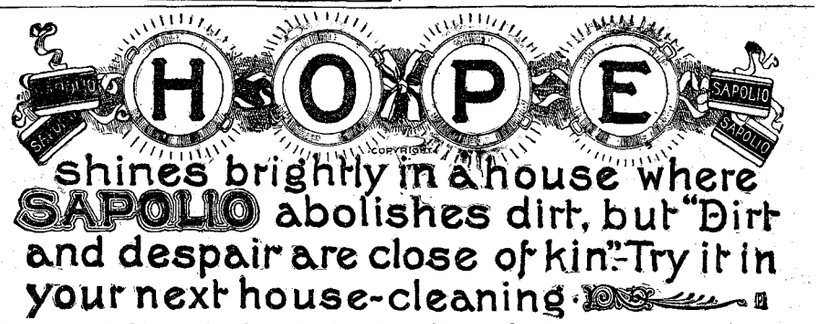

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